THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

The Operations on the 27th inst.

GALLANT CHARGE OF THE SECOND, FIFTH, AND NINTH CORPS.

Our Loss but Fifteen Hundred.

THE ENEMY'S LOSS VERY SEVERE.

Eight Hundred and Twenty-Eight Prisoners Taken, and Four Battle-Flags.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, October 30, A. M.—Since the army returned to its old quarters on Friday, nothing of importance has transpired. The enemy's cavalry followed our troops closely as they returned, but were prevented from doing any damage of importance.

The only captures they made at this time were some eight or ten ambulances which had taken a wrong road, but even these they could not get away. The horses were cut loose and run off, and our men burned the wagons. The Rebel cavalry made repeated attempts to charge, but were each time repulsed with loss.

During the day the entire army reached the positions occupied by it previous to the move, when the enemy at once withdrew, and they also returned to their former position. Our losses will reach about fifteen hundred, as near as can be ascertained at present.

The 2d Corps, which did the most fighting, lost ten officers killed, thirty-one wounded, seventy-seven men killed, four hundred and eighty wounded, and about four hundred missing. The 5th Corps lost about one hundred and thirty altogether, and the 9th Corps upwards of one hundred and fifty, mostly in the colored division.

The casualties in the cavalry division are not known precisely, but are thought to be about two hundred. Many of those classed as missing will undoubtedly return to camp, as the number of stragglers was large.

The loss of the enemy was severe, and some say greater than our own, in killed and wounded. We have 828 prisoners and four battle-flags, most of which were captured by the 2d Corps.

The highest praise is given by all to the officers and men of the 2d and 3d Divisions, for their behavior during the day.

Generals Egan and Mott, who commanded them, and General Smith and Colonel McAllister, commanding brigades, are particularly praised for the able manner in which they handled their men.

The charge made by the New Jersey Brigade, under Colonel McAllister, on the enemy, who had got in the rear of our forces, was one of the finest ever witnessed, and resulted in carrying the entire position. All is quiet with the exception of picket firing, which is quite lively at night.

W. D. McGROON.

ARMING OF THE NEGROES IN THE SOUTH.

"Dixie" Unable to Stand the Pressure.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND SLAVES TO BE ARMED AND FREED.

NEW YORK, October 31.—The Rebel papers, received here, appear to be unanimous in favor of arming the blacks.

The editor of the *Southern Confederate*, in writing home to his paper from Richmond, says:—"The pressure brought upon the authorities here favoring the arming of the blacks has been too strong to resist.

Hence, it is with gratitude I am able to state officially that arrangements are now being made to arm for the spring campaign 300,000 slaves, whose masters are to be compensated by the Confederate Government.

The slaves thus armed are to have their freedom and fifty acres of land, each of which insures them permanent homes in the south.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, October 31.—The following additional news is brought by the *City of Manchester*:—

There are rumors that the meeting between the Czar of Russia and the Emperor Napoleon will take place at Nice shortly.

The Paris Bourse closed flat on the 18th at 65f. 10c. for rentes.

Vienna advices in regard to the Dano-German question indicate that the Conference will soon sign the final treaty of peace.

Advices from Rio Janeiro, Brazil, to September 25, report the sales of 3000 to 6100 bags Coffee.

The great banking firms of Souto & Co., and Gumers, Fippo & Co., have failed for large amounts, and other suspensions immediately followed. Cash payments were suspended by the bank of Brazil.

War had been declared by Brazil against Uruguay.

CALCUTTA, September 27.—Cotton goods are dull. Exchange 2s. 7d. Freights dull.

SHANGHAI, September 20.—Shirtings unchanged. Tea declining. Exchange 6s.

Arrived from Philadelphia, October 13, ship *Sunsden*, at Havre; *M. E. Corning*, at Liverpool. Arrived from Baltimore, October 18, *Flying Fish*, at Liverpool. Arrived from New Orleans, October 18, schooner *Wm. Peel*, at Liverpool.

The ship *Lanaderes*, from Hong Kong for Cork, became a total loss at the Thousand Isles, near Batavia. The crew, passengers, and part of the cargo were saved. The ship *Catalpha*, from Nangasaki, Japan, ran ashore on the North Bank, near Shanghai, August 13, and had to cut away her masts. The *City of Manchester* had a stormy passage, and brings 480 steerage passengers and a full cargo.

Joe Coburn, the prize-fighter, is a passenger.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, October 31.—To-morrow the new Constitution goes into effect, and Maryland is forever free. The New York swindlers on election frauds are still held in custody, and will be despite all threats of Copperheads, until they get justice done for their rascality.

A private letter received this morning, with Newbern, North Carolina, dates to the 26th inst., says:—Yellow fever there and elsewhere on the coast has nearly abated. No more new cases since the recent frost.

Private news here from Grant's army is highly encouraging, and all looks well. Secession rumors of disaster are positive falsehoods.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

OPERATIONS OF THE 27th INST.

Our Troops Advanced Three Miles on the Left Towards the Southside Railroad.

THE LIST OF CASUALTIES.

REBEL REPORTS.

We have no later despatches from the Army of the Potomac than those of the 28th inst., at which time our troops had advanced three miles on the left towards the Southside railroad.

The object of the whole demonstration, right and left, was this little indentation of a mile and a half around towards the Southside railroad and the Boynton plank road, to cause Petersburg—the strategic importance of which is indentation, and its very great advantage over a long flank movement, will soon be made apparent.

List of Casualties.

Wm. D. Brown, H, 91st Pennsylvania, head.
R. Morris, F, 149th Pennsylvania, head.
Samuel Oster, D, 91st Pennsylvania, leg.
Charles Swain, C, 91st Penn., arm amputated.
Wm. Dewalt, A, 155th Pennsylvania, arm.
P. Powers, F, 155th Pennsylvania, hip.
W. Rison, F, 155th Pennsylvania, hand.
Wm. Emory, B, 91st Pennsylvania, breast.
C. Paulson, E, 91st Pennsylvania, ankle.
Sergeant John J. Grifiss, E, 91st Penn., thigh.
Sergeant Wm. H. Jeffreys, E, 91st Penn., wrist.
Sergeant J. W. Davis, D, 91st Penn., head.
Thomas Christy, D, 91st Pennsylvania, leg.
John Campbell, C, 155th Pennsylvania, leg.
Frederick Rhodes, A, 91st Pennsylvania, leg.
Daniel Donnels K, 155th Pennsylvania, leg.
L. F. Freeman, A, 142d Pennsylvania, head.
Hugh McFarland, B, 155th Pennsylvania, arm.
James M. Trontman, I, 91st Pa., shoulder.
John Sharp, C, 155th Pennsylvania, leg.
R. P. Robinson, A, 155th Pennsylvania, leg.
John W. Trasch, F, 155th Pennsylvania, leg.
Corporal George Capelberry, F, 91st Pa., right leg amputated.
Second Lieutenant John S. Johnson, D, 190th Pa., right ankle.
First Lieutenant James S. Snestings, A, 190th Pa., left arm amputated.
John Campbell, I, 91st Pa., right leg amputated.
E. A. Wilbur, I, 90th Pa., head, slightly.
Jacob Miller, F, 50th Pennsylvania, right nates.
Captain Casner, K, 91st Pennsylvania, leg.
J. P. Hardy, I, 155th Pennsylvania, shoulder.
James Wilson, H, 155th Pennsylvania, side.
J. Anthon, K, 93d Pennsylvania, hip.
Andrew J. Prodle, F, 91st Pennsylvania, shoulder.
James E. Burns, H, 155th Pennsylvania, wrist.
R. Eaton, G, 83d Pennsylvania, arm amputated.
R. R. Culp, B, 155th Pennsylvania, hip.
Samuel Myrtle, A, 155th Pennsylvania, ankle.
James Dugal, A, 155th Pennsylvania, foot.
John Nighteson, B, 91st Pennsylvania, shoulder.
Thomas Stelnson, B, 91st Pennsylvania, side.
A. Muderlage, B, 91st Pennsylvania, leg amp'd.
H. G. Angel, H, 91st Pa., leg amputated.
George C. Pool, H, 91st Pennsylvania, arm.
George Carrell, H, 91st Pennsylvania, arm.
Ed. Hart, A, 91st Pennsylvania, jaw.
Corporal Wm. Vance, K, 91st Pennsylvania, arm.
Alvin Jones, A, 91st Pennsylvania, back.
A. Sheil, F, 91st Pennsylvania, hand.
Sergeant C. Crock, C, 91st Pennsylvania, wrist.
Joseph Cohen, E, 91st Pennsylvania, arm.
Henry Madden, H, 21st Pennsylvania Cav., arm.
Alvin Simons, C, 91st Pennsylvania, hand.
Corporal G. Phillips, H, 91st Pennsylvania, jaw.
C. Homan, E, 91st Pennsylvania, leg amputated.
E. B. Manning, G, 91st Pennsylvania, head.
Wm. Fagan, A, 91st Pennsylvania, thighs.

Rebel Report of the Operations of Thursday last—General Dearing Killed.

From the Richmond Sentinel, October 24.

THE NORTH SIDE.

The enemy on Wednesday night crossed over a large force, estimated to number from twenty to thirty thousand men, to the north side of the James river, at Deep Bottom. Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, they made an attack in heavy force against our extreme left, on the Charles City road, about four and a half miles below the city. Our batteries opened on them at long range.

The enemy's skirmishers advanced, and were rapidly driven back. Later in the day the enemy showed a disposition to advance along our whole front, but on every advance were checked by our artillery and skirmishers. The discharge of artillery was very heavy from 3 o'clock P. M. until nightfall, and was distinctly heard in the city. It proceeded mainly from our batteries on the Charles City road. The enemy endeavored to turn our left, but the effort was not made with much energy.

It seems to be the impression that the movement on this side of the river was a mere feint, while the real attack was made on the south side. There were reports of large captures of prisoners, but we could obtain no reliable particulars of either gains or losses in the operations of yesterday further than that the enemy were everywhere repulsed with heavy loss.

[LATER.]

NINE O'CLOCK P. M.—Five hundred prisoners have just arrived, captured on the Darlington and Charles City roads.

A despatch from the operator at Chaffin's states that we also repulsed the enemy on the Williamsburg road, capturing two hundred prisoners and four stands of colors. Officers just from the front say that the enemy were severely driven repulsed with terrible loss in killed and wounded. Our loss on the north side, thanks to a merciful Providence, was not over twenty-five men in the whole day's proceedings.

THE SOUTHSIDE.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the enemy made an attack on our extreme right, on the Boydtown road, between the Weldon and Southside railroad, about seven miles southwest of Petersburg. Passengers who came over on the evening train report the fighting as having been very severe, the enemy having assaulted our position seven times, and were seven times repulsed, suffering heavily on each occasion. The fighting had not ceased when the cars left.

We regret to hear, from the same source, that the brave and dashing Brigadier-General James Dearing was among the killed. He was from Campbell county, Virginia, only 22 years old, and one of the most promising young officers of the cavalry service.

The Rebel General Dearing.

Brigadier-General James Dearing, the Rebel officer who fell in the engagement on the left of our lines on the 27th instant, was born in Campbell county, Virginia, in 1842, being at the time of his death only twenty-two years of age. At the commencement of the Rebellion he raised a company of Virginia cavalry, and attached himself to the command of W. H. F. Lee, participating in most of the combats in which that officer was engaged.

He rapidly rose, more by the aid of an influential family connection than by dashing exploits, to different grades, being made brigadier-general and placed in command of a brigade of W. H. F. Lee's Division during the first part of the present year. He has been actively engaged since the opening of the present campaign against Richmond. August 25, 1864, he took part in the engagement resulting from General Grant's movement against the Weldon railroad.

He engaged General Gregg's cavalry at Ream's Station, and claimed, in his report, to have twice assaulted Gregg, driving him back to Malone's Station. On September 15 he commanded the right of the attacking column in the dash made by Wade Hampton upon Custer's Point and a herd of twenty-five hundred cattle grazing there. He was subsequently engaged (October 1) in an attack on General Gregg's cavalry in the movement against the Southside railroad.

—A young woman, the widow of a soldier and the mother of an infant six weeks old, was placed in the prisoner's box of the Police Court of Chicago, on Wednesday, to answer to a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. There were traces of youth and fairness left in her countenance, but vice and degradation had so effectually wrought upon her constitution that before her examination was concluded she sank down in a frightful fit and was carried out. She was instantly discharged from custody.

—A soldier who had but one leg and one arm was leaning upon his crutches in the New Haven depot at Hartford, a few days ago, when he was approached by a Copperhead, who inquired, "You'll vote for Lincoln, I suppose?" "Yes, sir, I shall." "What! vote for the man who got you into the army, causing you to lose an arm and leg!" "Yes, sir; I think I was lucky in being under Old Abe. If I'd been under McClellan digging ditches I should have been in my grave long ago."

THE RECENT STATE ELECTION.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.

The Union Majority Between Twelve and Thirteen Thousand.

HARRISBURG, October 31.—The official soldiers' vote received at the Secretary's Office, up to this date, is as follows:—

Union	17,888
Democratic	5,243
Union majority	12,645

THE BALTIMORE ELECTION FRAUDS.

Order of Governor Seymour.

THE EMPIRE STATE TO BE VINDICATED.

ALBANY, October 31.—To Amasa J. Parker, William F. Allen, and William Kelly, greeting:—Reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, prudence, and ability of each of you, I do hereby appoint you and each of you jointly and severally my Commissioners, and authorize and direct you and each of you jointly to proceed to the city of Washington as such commissioners, there to inquire into the facts and circumstances relating to such arrests and alleged causes thereof, and to take such action in the premises as will vindicate the laws of the State and the rights and liberties of its citizens, to the end that justice may be done, and that all attempts to prevent the soldiers from this State, in the service of the United States, from voting, or to defraud them or to control their action in voting or to detain or alter the votes already cast by them, in pursuance of the laws of this State, may be exposed and punished, and that you report your proceedings to me with all convenient speed.

(Signed) HORATIO SEYMOUR.
D. WILLIAMS, Jr., Private Secretary.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 31.

Doings of the Military Commission.

The Military Commission presided over by General Doubleday has returned from its investigation of the election frauds in Baltimore, and will resume to-day the trial of Hamilton, Carter & Co., the heavy dry goods dealers of Baltimore, charged with supplying goods to the Rebels. The trial of Colonel North, State Agent for New York, upon the charge of complicity in the election frauds upon the New York soldiers' vote, will probably come up to-morrow before this Commission.

Rumored Outrages.

Information has been received here that Captain Buchanan, Commissary of Subsistence, who was captured near Charlestown, Virginia, by a band of guerillas under the notorious McDonough, was taken into the woods, where he was robbed, and then murdered in cold blood. McDonough's family are charged with being accessory to the deed, but up to this time but one has been apprehended, Miss Mary McDonough, who was sent here on Thursday night, and committed to the old Capitol.

Action of Maryland Slaveholders.

Some slaveholders of the lower counties of Maryland are holding on to their slaves, intending to try the question in the Courts.

Contracts Awarded.

The Government has awarded large contracts for Rio coffee at 42½ cents per pound; Porto Rico sugar at 20 cents; pork at 40 to 45 cents, with from one to five per cent. off, if paid cash.

Arrival of Officers from the Front.

The steamer *Keyport*, now detailed as headquarters' boat, arrived here this morning, from City Point, bringing up Major-General Halleck, General Barnard, General Rollins, Major Catts, and other staff officers from the front.

Soldiers Returning and Re-enlisting.

The mail steamer *Daniel Webster*, from City Point, brings up one hundred and fifty men of the 1st Maine Cavalry, under command of Major Thaxter, on their way home, their time having expired. About the same number of the regiment were left at the front, they having re-enlisted yesterday morning.

Cannonading on our Right.

Before the boats left City Point lively cannonading was heard in the direction of Butler's advance; on the north side of the James river.

Three Thousand Prisoners Captured.

The number of prisoners captured by us on the reconnoissance on the south side of James river foots up larger than was at first reported, and it is believed they will amount to some three thousand, some of whom have already been sent to Point Lookout. The *Webster* brought up this morning forty Rebel officers, from the rank of colonel down, captured on the 27th and 28th.

RETURN OF A REGIMENT.

SPEECH BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN

Better Things in Maryland.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—The 42d Massachusetts Regiment of one hundred days' men left for home this morning, their term of service having expired. Previous to their departure they visited, at 9 o'clock, the White House, and President Lincoln, upon being introduced to them, spoke substantially as follows:—

You have completed a term of service in the cause of your country, and on behalf of the nation and myself I thank you. You are going home; I hope you will and all your friends well. I never see a Massachusetts regiment but it reminds me of the difficulty a regiment from that State met with on its passage through Baltimore; but the world has moved since then, and I congratulate you upon having a better time to-day in Baltimore than that regiment had.

To-night, midnight, slavery ceases in Maryland, and this state of things in Maryland is due greatly to the soldiers. Again I thank you for the services you have rendered the country.

As the President withdrew nine cheers and a tiger were given for the next President.

Arrival of Governor Seymour's Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—Governor Seymour's Commissioners arrived in the morning train, and are to have an interview with the President this afternoon or to-morrow. Colonel North will have his trial to-day.

—The general army hospital now organizing at Troy, New York, is a large establishment. Twelve buildings are now in course of construction, each of which will hold sixty patients. Dr. Hubbard is the surgeon in charge.

REBEL THANKSGIVING DAY.

Proclamation of Jeff. Davis.

It is meet that the people of the Confederate States should from time to time to assemble together and publicly acknowledge their dependence on Almighty God, and offer to Him their humble homage for His manifold mercies, and worship His holy name, to bend in prayer at His footstool, and to accept with reverent submission the chastening of all His wise and merciful providences.

Let us, then, in one people and in faith, unite our voices in recognizing with adoring gratitude the manifest care of His protecting arm in the many signal victories with which our arms have been crowned, in the resignation with which our land has been blessed, and in the unbounded energy and fortitude with which He has inspired our hearts and strengthened our arms in resistance to the high-handed designs of our enemies.

And let us not forget that, while gratefully vouchsafing to us his protection, our sins have merited and received punishment; that many of our best and boldest have fallen on the battle-field; that many others are still held in foreign prisons; that large districts of our country have been devastated with savage ferocity, the peaceful homes destroyed, and helpless women and children driven away in destitution, and that with sendish malignity the passions of a fiendish race have been excited by our foes into the commission of atrocities from which death is a welcome escape.

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation, setting apart Wednesday, the 16th day of November next, as a day to be especially devoted by the people of Almighty God, and do invite all the people of these Confederate States to assemble on the day aforesaid, in their respective places of public worship, there to unite in prayer to our Heavenly Father, that He bestow His favor upon us; that He extend over us the protection of His almighty arm; that He sanctify His chastisement to our improvement, so that we turn away from evil paths and walk righteously in His sight; that He restore peace to our beloved country, healing its bleeding wounds, and securing to us the continued enjoyment of our rights of self-government and independence, and that He graciously hearken to us when we ascribe to Him the power and glory of our deliverance.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 26th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1864.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:—
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

NEWS JOTTINGS.

—"Mr. George N. Sanders," says a Montreal paper of Friday, "the well-known agent of the Southern Confederacy, is in town."

—Charles C. Stearns, a student in Harvard College, has been fined $15 in the Cambridge police courts for breaking street-lamps, and S. Merriweather, another student, has been put on probation for intoxication.

—The train which left Boston for Concord N. H., on Tuesday afternoon, had a volley of stones fired into it at the Lawrence station, breaking some of the windows in the cars and injuring several persons.

—The horse mackerel fishery has been brisk this summer and fall along the coast. The fact that these fish will take a baited hook has been known only for two seasons past, and they are now caught by huge hooks baited with porgies.

—A young man in Boston married a wife a few weeks ago, went out into the back yard in the evening, and has not been heard of since. His wife subsequently received a letter from him, stating that he had left her because he was unworthy of her, and that, before she would receive the letter, he should be no more.

—The Superintendent of the Public Schools of Boston reports that many of the pupils are overworked to such an extent as to constitute an evil of great magnitude. This evil exists in both the upper and lower classes, but it is more fully developed, and more injurious in its effects, in the highest divisions, where the pupils are competing for medals. The average attendance is thirty-two thousand.

—Potatoes are falling. The Bath (Me.) *Times* says that the very best qualities sell in Belfast for fifty-five cents and in Bangor for sixty cents a bushel. The Portland *Argus* says potatoes were selling in Skowhegan on Saturday last at forty-two cents a bushel. The potato crop in that section will prove the best that has been gathered for many years. One gentleman has raised three hundred bushels of Jacksons on one acre.

—The wife of Governor Harvey, of Wisconsin, who has actively administered to the wants of the Wisconsin soldiers during the war, was complimented at Vicksburg a few days ago with the gift of a handsome gold watch, purchased by the 2d Wisconsin Cavalry. Her little speech, in reply to the presentation address, contained this pretty passage:—

"Soldiers! May your every heart throb be as strong, steady, and true as the tick of your treasure gift; your every with pure as its polished gold; every loyal aspiration full and free, as my gratitude is to you!"

—Deacon David Fiske and wife, at Shelburne, Massachusetts, celebrated their golden wedding on the 12th instant. A year ago their children planned a large celebration, with Rev. Dr. Chandler, of Greenfield, to preside; but two of the children have since died—Samuel "Dam Browne," at Fredericksburg, and another at Cleveland—and only two of the four children now living, out of a family of seven, were present. October 12, 1814, was near the close of the second war with Great Britain, and Mr. and Mrs. Fiske spoke of the prices of housekeeping as higher than the present prices, and of the rapid decline of prices following the peace of the next spring. Each end of the fifty years rests on war.

—The fifty-first annual meeting of the American Antiquarian Society was held at Worcester, Massachusetts, last week. The report of the librarian announces gifts of two hundred and forty-five volumes and one thousand pamphlets since the last meeting. A paper on the early settlement of Virginia was read by Rev. E. E. Hale, of Boston, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Stephen Salisbury, of Worcester; vice-presidents, Rev. William Jenks, of Boston, Levi Lincoln, of Worcester; secretary of foreign correspondence, Jared Sparks, of Cambridge; secretary of domestic correspondence Benjamin F. Thomas, of Boston; recording secretary, Edward Mellen, of Worcester; treasurer, Nathaniel Paine, of Worcester.

—The late Solomon Sturges, of Chicago, who died last week, was one of the pioneers of the West. The Chicago *Tribune* says:—

"He was born on the 9th of April, 1796, at Fairfield, Connecticut, and in the sixteenth year of his age participated in the War of 1812, thus early evincing a patriotism which has ever characterized him. Mr. Sturges' comrades-in-arms during this memorable campaign were Messrs. George Pealody and W. W. Corcoran, and by a strange coincidence all three of the compatriots have become men of vast wealth and commercial integrity. In 1848 he left his native State and moved to Ohio, then the 'Far West,' whence he moved to this city about ten years ago. Shortly after his arrival he built the great warehouses of the Illinois Central Railroad, which still stand. Long before the Father of Waibers was navigated by steam he regularly built flat-boats and took them for sale to New Orleans, walking home a distance of twenty-two hundred miles. In 1849 he built the Wabash and Erie Canal from Terre Haute to the Ohio, advancing the money, which was afterwards reimbursed by the State."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 46. Noon, 56. One P. M., 56½. Wind, N. W.

RECRUITING.—This morning warrants were issued by the Mayor for the payment of the city bounty of $450 to 117 men, of whom 99 were credited to the First Ward; 1 to the 7th Ward; and 17 to the Nineteenth Ward.

THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESSION ON SATURDAY NIGHT.—With the disgraceful proceedings that characterized the procession of the Democracy on Saturday night, the citizens of Philadelphia are by this time well acquainted. While thousands were eye-witnesses of the disturbances, rumor has given a score or more of other versions, in the truth of one of which, however, a majority concur, and it is this:—*That the riotous demonstrations first occurred in front of the Union League House, the attack being made by persons who were passing on the opposite side.* From this point all along Chestnut street, and as far south as Lombard street, brawls and fights occurred at intervals of every few minutes.

At the Soldiers' Campaign Club Headquarters, Commonwealth Buildings, situate in Chestnut street, above Sixth, bricks, lanterns, and other missiles were showered as the building, also of without number. Two handsome transparencies of Lincoln and Johnson were very much torn and otherwise disfigured. The large plate glass of the headquarters, together with the costly glass that adorns the bow windows of a number of the stores in the vicinity, were also smashed by the rioters. At this point several citizens were severely injured, and a man named James Campbell, who resided at No. 1151 S. Tenth street, received a blow behind the left ear, from the effects of which he died a few minutes afterwards. The deceased was sixty-five years of age.

Officer Hamilton was struck on the head with a brick, which made a lacerated and contused wound. Officer Riker was shockingly beaten about the head. Chief Ruggles received a blow on the top of the head, but was not much hurt. Two large panes, about 6 feet by 8 feet, at the store of Messrs. Vandeusen & Bleamann, No. 627 Chestnut street, some distance from the headquarters were broken. The glass in the store of C. Somers & Son was also smashed.

A very large window plate at the store of Mr. Tarnish, on the southern side of the way, had a hole knocked through almost the lower end.

The glass in the doors and windows of Granville Stokes' store was smashed to a considerable extent. Also, the glass fronts of Harnden's Express.

The glass in the front of Mr. E. Welkel's cigar and tobacco store, Commonwealth Building, was broken to atoms, and over two hundred dollars worth of cigars and fancy articles stolen.

The glass in the adjoining store of same building, kept by Mr. Thein, the agent of the New York Gift Concert Store, was also broken, but nothing was, so far as we could learn, stolen.

A pane of plate glass was also broken in Bird's billiard saloon.

During the riot, Mr. Samuel B. Day, residing in Fifth street, below Washington avenue, who was standing on the south side of Chesnut street, above Sixth, was struck in the stomach with a brick. He was seriously injured. It was ascertained that three of his ribs were broken.

THE ARRESTS.

Chief Ruggles, seeing the course things had taken, soon summoned a large force of efficient officers to localities where they were most needed. Nearly one hundred arrests were made, and on the person of every other person some concealed deadly weapon was found. We give the names of some of the worst of the rioters:—

Henry Davis, John McDonnell, John Dailey, David Crampton, Charles Smith, Robert Perrine, George Hinkel, John Kemble, James Mahoney, Ambrose Casey, Patrick Hickey, Robert McClemen, John White, John McGuire, John Hervey, John Juckler, James Hamilton, and Andrew Lemler.

The above were all held to bail by Alderman Beitler.

The following were heard by Alderman Pancoast, having been arrested by Lieutenant Faulin, and his corps of officers:—

John Wilson, John Sweenery, Jos. McCracken, Isaac Mitchel, Pat. Plunkett, John Fox, John M. Cann, Joseph Dotern, Frank McGarigan, Robert McLaughlin Joseph McGilligan, Henry Dougherty, John Smith, John Hagan, Daniel Butler, Charles Miller, William Devine, Chris. Lever, Patrick McCue, Thomas Hamilton, Patrick Pinil, I. T. Haney, and John Monahan.

Numerous arrests were made in the upper part of the city, and, in fact, all along the route of the procession.

MILITARY.—This morning the 5th Union League, National Guard, known as the 196th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel H. Neff commanding, arrived at West Philadelphia. This was a one-hundred-days' regiment, and did good service. Upon arriving in the city they made a grand street parade. The firemen's ambulances turned out and covered the sick.

Subsequently companies of Colonel William B. Thomas' Regiment of one-hundred-days' men arrived home yesterday. They came unexpectedly, and of course had no reception.

FORGED NATURALIZATION PAPERS.—Ten individuals have just been arrested upon the charge of having voted in October last, upon forged naturalization papers, gotten up in 1853. They voted in Holmesburg, in the Twenty-third Ward. The following are the names:—Thomas Kennedy, Barney Gallagher, Michael Volk, John Cavender, John Beney, Michael Carrich, William Gradey, Edward Daney, Thomas Pussell, and Thomas Hamilton. They have all been held to answer by Alderman Day.

STARVED TO DEATH BY THE REBELS.—Information has just been received of the death of William H. Bowers, a son of Lieutenant Bowers, of the Sixth Ward Police, who died from the effects of starvation while confined as a prisoner of war in Rebel dungeons at Andersonville. The deceased was one of the crew of the United States steamer *Water Witch*, and was taken at Osaibaw Sound on June 15. He was a brave young man, and much esteemed by his old shipmates.

POISONED CHEESE.—The family of Michael Trefz, residing in Otis street, above Girard avenue, and consisting of six persons, were poisoned yesterday by eating cheese bought in the neighborhood. At one time the parties were seriously ill, and their lives in danger. The storekeeper who sold the cheese had eaten some himself, and was also taken seriously ill. The poison consists in the coloring matter used in the cheese. A case of this kind happened in the city about a year since.

DISTURBING A CONGREGATION.—Three lads, aged from fifteen to eighteen years, while under the influence of liquor, went into the Cohocksink M. E. Church, at Germantown road and Columbia avenue, last night, and amused themselves by interrupting the proceedings. Several of the members unerringly to exclude them from the building, when the young scamps showed fight. The police finally took charge of them, and this morning they were sent to prison by Alderman Cloud.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT.—This morning Alexander Purvis was before Alderman Morrow, charged with an attempt to shoot Sergeant Hamilton, of the police force. The affair happened in South Tenth street. Purvis drew a pistol and threatened to shoot in case he was arrested. The officer paid no attention to the threat, nucked his prisoner, and lodged him in the Station House. He was committed, in default of $1000 bail, to answer.

THE 197TH REGIMENT P. V., THIRD COAL REGIMENT.—By a letter received at the Coal Exchange, we learn that this regiment, recruited for one hundred days, and stationed at Rock Island, Ill., under the command of Colonel John R. Hastett, broke camp on the 28th instant, and is expected to arrive here on Thursday evening or Friday morning next.

CITY MORTALITY.—The whole number of deaths reported by the Board of Health last week is 270, of which 21 were from the country. The nativity of the persons were—United States, 224; foreign, 41; unknown, 15; from the Almshouse, 9; people of color, 31; from the country, 21. Deaths and interments of soldiers, 30.

COLORED MAN SHOT.—A colored man, whose name we could not ascertain, was shot on Saturday night, at Tenth and Locust streets. The Eighth Ward Democracy were forming for the parade at the time, and the act is supposed to have been committed by one of the marchers.

UNION PRAYER MEETING.—The Presbyterian Churches of this city will hold a Union prayer meeting at the South Street Presbyterian Church, Rev. Richard Malery, to-morrow evening. This will no doubt be one of the largest Union prayer meetings held for a long time.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN MERCHANT.—Mr. Peter Perdreaux, for the last fifty years a merchant of this city, died yesterday at his late residence, No. 249 Pine street, in the 73d year of his age.

FOUNDLING.—A female child, sixteen months old, was found yesterday morning in an alley on Ridge avenue, above Tenth street. It was sent to the Almshouse.

SUNDAY GUNNING.—Yesterday two men were arrested in the Twenty-third Ward, and two in the Twenty-fourth, for Sunday gunning. They were fined.

PERSONAL.—Major-General William W. Averill is expected to pass through Philadelphia to-day.

MR. PENDLETON IN PHILADELPHIA.—A serenade was given to Mr. PENDLETON, Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, on Saturday evening, at the La Pierre House. Mr. PENDLETON made his appearance and spoke as follows:—

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I thank you for whatever of personal compliment is involved in this call. It would be mere affectation if I did not say I am gratified by it. It would be still greater affectation if I attributed it chiefly to myself. You celebrate the results in Pennsylvania. You celebrate the victory of the Union and the Constitution. I do not forget that in this city these States were declared independent. I do not forget that in this city, ten years and more afterwards, the Constitution was formed to make a more perfect Union of those States, and it is meet that here, on the very spot which our fathers trod, in the city sacred to independence and Union, each guaranteed, and confirmed, and realized by the other, that we should celebrate their triumphs.

Here is the home of constitutional liberty. Here habeas corpus was declared inviolate. Here free speech and free press were guaranteed. Here the trial by jury was secured to each citizen. Here the law by military commission was declared opposable only in the case of persons in the military service. And all these declarations or personal rights were intended to secure the discreet adoption of the Constitution and establish the Union of those states as descended by it. We in the West love the Union. We believe it to be the guaranty of peace, prosperity and liberty. We love it for the glories of the past. We love it for the still greater glories which hang around its future.

We say yet you eminent fellow citizen because he fought so he can restore the Union, and we feel as you that he will do so. The signs of these days indicate it. The news from the South in your morning papers all show that it will be so. And it will be to be a happy reflection if by word or act I may in any wise now or hereafter contribute to that result. Then we will have peace and prosperity, and all the blessings which as a nation we have had in the past. You have had a night of rejoicing—you must be weary. I will not trespass further on you. Again I thank you for your kindness.

POLITICAL.—Colonel R. Stockett Matthews, of Maryland, delivered an eloquent address to a large audience at Concert Hall on Saturday night.

At National Hall, Governor Yates, of Illinois, and ex-Speaker Grow, of this State.

The German meeting, which took place at Mechanic's Hall, N. Third street, was one of the largest of the season. T. W. Thomas, Esq., presided, and the Hon. Frederick Hassaurek, United States Minister to Ecuador, South America, made a thrilling speech.

At the Hall of the Republican Invincibles, this evening, addresses will be delivered by Hon. John Cessna, late Democratic Speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and Hon. Frederick Hassaurek, United States Minister to Ecuador.

At Union League Hall, the venerable Dr. Meigs, of this city, and Hon. Lewis Barker, of Maine, speak.

At Front and South streets a large Lincoln and Johnson banner will be raised. Hon. William E. Lehman and Hon. William D. Kelley and others are expected to speak.

BISHOP SIMPSON'S LECTURE.—"Our National Conflict" will be the theme of Bishop Simpson's Lecture at the Academy of Music to-night. We anticipate a crowded house. From the commendations of this lecture when delivered in other cities, we are led to believe that those who do not hear it now will miss a rare treat. Everybody knows that Bishop Simpson is an eloquent speaker on any occasion, but when he has a theme so full of inspiration, so capable of eliciting the warmest patriotism, and so powerful for awakening the enthusiasm of a large audience, we doubt not he will be more than usually eloquent. Added to the attractions of the speaker and the subject, is the fact that the proceeds are to be appropriated for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. While we say so to hear what is said of our "National Conflict," we at the same time are sustaining those who are giving to that conflict all its glory, and who furnish the best illustration of the influence of its principles and character. Let every one go.

EMANCIPATION.—On Tuesday, November 1st, the new Constitution adopted by the people of Maryland a few days since, at the ballot-box, will go into operation. It emancipates immediately and unconditionally all the slaves in that State. To-day they are chattels. To-morrow's sun will shine on them freemen. This grand event ought to be celebrated, as JOHN ADAMS advised the 4th of July should be commemorated, with salutes, bell-ringings, sermons, bonfires and rejoicings of all kinds. The committee for superintending the recruitment of colored troops have prepared a series of fine transparencies emblematical of Liberty and Progress, executed in the highest style of art by the Philadelphia Sketch Club, to be placed in front of its Head-quarters, No. 1220 Chestnut street, and illuminated on Tuesday night. Beside this, we understand the chimes of different churches will be rung. Four Companies of the Forty-fifth United States Colored Troops, under Colonel LOUIS WAGNER, will parade and fire a salute of two hundred guns. We hope the churches will also be open for prayers and thanksgivings over this signal triumph of justice.

FUNERAL OF COL. KOHLER.—The ceremonies attending the burial of Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN B. KOHLER took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence in Coates street, near Ninth. The funeral was large, and attracted the attention of the residents along the route to the cemetery. A large number of invalid soldiers from the Hospitals were present, together with members of the City Councils, and a number of German societies. The deceased entered the service in April, 1861, as Captain of Company K, Twenty-first Regiment. Col. JOHN F. BALLIER. At the expiration of the three months' service, and when the regiment was reorganized as the Ninety-eighth, Capt. KOHLER continued in command of Company K. On the 26th of November, 1862, he was promoted to Major, in which position he served with gallantry until June 26, 1863, when he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel. For some time past he had been in the command of a brigade, and in every fight in the Valley he won such worthy distinction that he received honorable and praiseworthy mention, and had he lived he would have taken a high rank.

TO PURCHASE CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES, make a selection from our stock of READY-MADE GARMENTS. We are selling goods equal in *style, fit, and material, from 25 to 40 per cent. lower* than is now charged for the same goods made to order. We have all styles, sizes, and prices of Clothing—Men's, Youths', and Boys'. All can be suited without delay or trouble.

ROCKHILL & CO.,
Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HATS.—Latest style at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

THE CHAP that adopted the plan of "laying in his clothes" this fall, as a system of economy, in anticipation of a rise, is not alone in his experiment.

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertion.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1864.

ONWARD MARCH OF MIND.

Governor A. W. Bradford, of Maryland, has issued a proclamation announcing officially the adoption of the new Constitution in that State, by four hundred and seventy-five majority. "Nearly sixty thousand votes were polled, yet the friends of freedom succeeded only by the trifling vote of three hundred and seventy-five." Such will be the soliloquy of some of our citizens upon reading the result, and regret will be felt that our friends did not give their thousands in the cause of humanity. Can any one, with the remembrance of the past before him, deem such an action anything but a glorious success?

Let us glance for a moment at the condition of Maryland in bygone days, and compare it with the free Maryland of to-day.

In April (but little more than three years ago), a band of heroes marching to defend the capital and flag were stoned in the streets of Baltimore by a pro-slavery mob. To day, both the candidates for the Mayoralty of that city were strong anti-slavery men, and each claimed success on account of his being more opposed to "the peculiar institution" than his opponent. Can a greater change in sentiment be imagined? Then, to be called a Union man was to cast a stigma on his character; to-day to be called an abolitionist is to be sure of an election to office.

All hail the onward march of mind and civilization in our sister State!

Previous to the election of President Lincoln, if your personal foe desired your death, all that was necessary was to declare you an abolitionist. Under such a charge the strongest man must bow; family influence, wealth, or character would avail him nothing; death or banishment would ensue. To-day thirty thousand free voters are willing to go to the polls and deposit votes as independent citizens in favor of liberty and law. Thus in a legal manner have thirty thousand citizens publicly declared themselves "abolitionists," and carried their State beyond the influence of the evil genius, slavery.

The spirit of emancipation is irresistible; it will overcome all opposition, and finally make all of our glorious continent free. Out of the fifteen States which were under the dark doma'n of that accursed god in 1860, there remain only Kentucky and Missouri and little Delaware whose soil is polluted by the tread of a slave.

Onward! onward! is the demand of the age, and onward marches the American people to the music of civilization. We are the first nation in power on sea and land, and we will make ourself the first country in freedom.

The tendency of the thoughts of man is to soar upwards and onwards, and we only yield to one of the instincts of our nature when we give to our fellows the rights which we hold ourselves most dear. In this we are only ascending and advancing.

We say with Tennyson—

"And I doubt not through all ages, one increasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widened with the circles of the suns."

A GALLANT OFFICER REWARDED.

We have received with pleasure the news of the advancement of the gallant Colonel C. H. T. Collis to the rank of Brigadier-General, and we feel assured that all our fellow-citizens will unite with us in saying that no one merited the honor of such an advancement more than he does. General Collis entered the service in the 18th Regiment P. V., as Sergeant-Major in the early part of the war. But genius and military ability will be discovered in a free country like ours; and the Sergeant-Major, of the 18th is the Brigadier-General of to-day. We are rejoiced that the country will have the advantage of his experience in the high sphere in which he will hereafter move. Both as a disciplinarian and strategist he has won honor, and as a General we doubt not that his fame will be commensurate with his position. He has our best wishes for success.

PREMATURITY.

The young idea begins to shoot singularly soon in our enlightened land. Infants with glistening heads, great startled eyes, and chubby arms, not unfrequently give evidence of suppressed talent of a high order, and amaze and enrapture their progenitors by divers demonstrations of lacteal acuteness and flashes of nursery genius. As they emerge from long, loose, light clothes, break away from the restraints of appointed guardians, and assume the awful responsibilities of life, their sagacity becomes something profound and awe-inspiring. The American citizen, at the tender age of six years, is considered to be a weak-brained unfortunate, a very dull child, or a sort of unavoidable mistake, if he or she is not incessantly getting off good things, making use of words of three or more syllables, practising little pleasantries, quite original and unique, poking dry fun at everybody, and dispensing a liberal supply of shrewd observations touching matters in general. If any mother happens to be perusing these lines, she will immediately detect a full realization of the idea we have advanced in her Tommie dear, or her precious darling Susie. She will recall the many brilliant exploits, mental and physical, of her peculiarly gifted one; and we disclaim any desire to make the mildest attempt, in the way of argument, to convince her that there exists in the broad land a juvenile being who will at all compare with her's. Naturally, then, and as a sheer result of breathing the keen Columbian air, our young ones are vastly more clever than the young ones of any other clime. To tell the truth, they are often painfully, not to say torturingly, smart. They say so many capital things, and do such an infinite variety of amazing deeds, that the general effect is quite overpowering. We are liable to be "taken down," annihilated, or made laughing stocks of, whenever we are introduced into their presence. They have it in them to crush us most effectually if they take a notion. We regard them with wholesome terror, as diminutive volcanos, an eruption of which may take place at any minute and bear us down. It would really be pleasanter if Young America was not such a remarkable youth. This rush of wisdom out of the mouths of babes and sucklings may be strictly Scriptural, but it don't seem just the agreeable thing.

POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION WITH REGARD TO SLAVERY.

One of the things for which the President has been most severely and persistently abused is his action in reference to Slavery. His opponents charge him with shameful inconsistency in reference to the whole subject alleging that he has pursued a policy in the last two years of his administration which directly contradicts the promises and engagements he made on assuming his high office.

They refer with special satisfaction to that passage in one of Mr. Lincoln's speeches, quoted by himself in his inaugural address, in which he declared as follows:—"I have no "purpose directly or indirectly to interfere "with the institution of Slavery in the States "where it exists. I believe I have no lawful "right to do so, and I have no inclination to "do so. Those who nominated and elected "me did so with the full knowledge that I "had made this and many similar declarations, "and had never recanted them."

When the foregoing asseveration is contrasted with the emancipation proclamation, and other kindred measures of the Executive touching Slavery in the States where it existed, there would seem, at first sight, to be a plain incongruity. And yet a little reflection will show that what the President has done does not, in reality, disagree with what he had previously said.

It must be recollected, in reading the passage above quoted from his inaugural address, that it was uttered at a period anteceding the commencement of actual hostilities against the Government, and when Mr. Lincoln obviously entertained a hope and wish that those hostilities might be avoided. Hence, when he said that he had no purpose nor inclination to interfere with the institution of Slavery in the States where it was established, he spoke of the States which were not at that time completely and openly in a condition of open rebellion against the national authority, and which had not therefore forfeited their claim to the protection of the Constitution and the laws. And had the South not rebelled at all, but sought redress for any of its real or supposed grievances in the Union and under the Constitution, it is to be presumed that the President would not have departed in the slightest measure from his original intention not to disturb the domestic institutions of the slaveholding States.

But circumstances alter cases. Principles applicable to one state of facts will not apply to another and different state of facts; and where there occurs a radical change of administrative policy in government, we must be careful to see whether that change is not fairly attributable to the action of those who complain of it, and but for whose folly and crime no such modification of policy would have been necessary.

When the South revolted and fired on Fort Sumter, the *status* of the revolted States in relation to the Government was fundamentally altered. That act of treason worked a forfeiture of their rights, to the full extent to which it was necessary to interfere with or abolish them, in order to put down the Rebellion. It was their own act which made such a course as the President has since pursued towards Slavery both inevitable and justifiable; and they cannot, therefore, reasonably complain of that which was the consequence only of their own conduct.

Moreover, a state of war brought at once into play the "war-power" and all the laws of war; and what the President saw and said he had no right to do against the institution of Slavery in a time of peace, he felt constrained and fully authorized to do by virtue of what are known as the rights of belligerents. On this point the President has so ably vindicated his Emancipation Proclamation in the letter he wrote under date of August 26, 1863, to the Unconditional Union men of Illinois, that we shall end this article with the following extract from that document. Mr. Lincoln said:—

"You are dissatisfied with me about the negro. "Quite likely there is a difference of opinion "between you and myself upon that subject. I "certainly wish that all men could be free, while "you, I suppose, do not. Yet, I have neither "adopted nor proposed any measure which is "not consistent with even your view, provided "that you are for the Union. I suggested com"pensated emancipation; to which you replied "you wished not to be taxed to buy negroes. "But I had not asked you to be taxed to buy "negroes, except in such way as to save you "from greater taxation to save the Union exclu"sively by other means.

"You dislike the Emancipation Proclamation, "and perhaps would have it retracted. You say "it is unconstitutional. I think differently. I "think the Constitution invests its Commander"in Chief with the law of war in time of war. "The most that can be said, if so much, is, that "slaves are property. Is there, has there ever "been, any question that by the laws of war, pro"perty, both of enemies and friends, may be "taken when needed? And is it not needed "whenever it helps us and hurts the enemy? "Armies, the world over, destroy enemies' pro"perty when they can not use it; and even "destroy their own to keep it from the enemy. "Civilized belligerents do all in their power to "help themselves or hurt the enemy, except a "few things regarded as barbarous or cruel. "Among the exceptions are the massacre of van"quished foes and non-combatants, male and "female."

IS IT TRICKERY OR TREASON?

Mr. Pendleton, in his recent letter to Hon. John B. Haskin, as in his recent speech at the serenade given him in New York City, has a great deal to say about his devotion to the Union, but nothing to say about the war. In other words, he puts himself upon the first resolution of the Chicago platform that the Democratic party always has been and always will be in favor of the Union, but says nothing about the second resolution, that the war is a failure, and that an armistice followed by negotiation is the only way to restore the Union.

Now this second resolution, which Mr. Pendleton ignores, is the main point in the platform and in the canvass. It was written by Vallandigham, the particular friend and leader of Mr. Pendleton. It is the weak point in the Democratic line of battle—the thing they feel most dangerous to their chance of success—the thing they have tried to cover up and divert attention from—the thing upon which the whole campaign hinges.

When the Keystone Club came back from Chicago, they bore in procession banners, with the motto:—"McClellan, Pendleton, and Peace," which was candid. After the fall of Atlanta, and McClellan's letter of acceptance, our city was placarded with Democratic bills, with the motto:—"McClellan, Pendleton, and Victory," which was discreetly non-committal. Now the battle-cry of the bold Democracy is "McClellan, Pendleton, and Union," which is a brazen attempt to substitute a false issue for the real one.

The question which the people ask Mr. Pendleton is this:—Are you in favor of fighting the Rebels till they submit, or of submitting to them? We are not surprised that he does not answer this question, but it is the veriest folly for him to suppose that all this bosh about his devotion to the Union will be accepted as a satisfactory answer. Speak out, Mr. Pendleton, be frank, and tell us, Are you for an armistice or not?

—Oil-wells have been struck in Southern Ohio and Northern Kentucky. Of course there is a great excitement in that region.

ANOTHER STAR.

By the proclamation of the President, just issued, Nevada takes her place among the stars in our national banner. She comes in uncontaminated with slavery, and by her mines of inexhaustible wealth will continue to attract the wandering population of the Old World. She will cast her vote in November for Lincoln and Johnson. In one day we have a free State and a new State added to the Union.

Important to the Shipping Interest.

ALL INFAMOUS REGULATIONS SUSPENDED IN PACIFIC WATERS.

The following telegraphic correspondence (says the San Francisco *Bulletin*) is self-explanatory, and conveys information of great importance to the American shipping interest on the Pacific coast:—

"Headquarters Department of Pacific, San Francisco, November 22, 1864.—Hon. William Pitt Fessenden, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:—Having just returned from a military tour of inspection through the Straits of Fuca, Admiralty Inlet, and Puget Sound, and having been appealed to by American citizens, representing large interests in those waters, to represent to you the effect of the recent instructions from the Treasury Department forbidding foreign vessels to load or unload there, save at the port of entry, Port Angelos, I beg leave to state that the commerce of our people in that district is exclusively in lumber, and largely in heavy spars for foreign markets; that contracts are now being fulfilled for Australia, France, England, India, and other countries, and foreign ships have been chartered and are now on the way to fulfil these contracts. Whilst I was at Vancouver Island the British Admiral and Colonial Governor informed me of foreign vessels having come in bound for the Sound to load for Australia and being refused entrance had come over and landed at Vancouver Island, which has the advantage of having a free port at Victoria. I risk nothing in saying that the regulation, whatever remote and contingent effect it may have on American ship-building, will have the inevitable and immediate effect to build up our rivals, to destroy the foreign commerce on the Sound, and ruin our lumber interests in those waters.

"Irvin McDowell, Major-General."

"We concur in the foregoing, and beg to suggest that foreign vessels be allowed to pass into and out of the American waters in the District of Port Angelos as heretofore. Vessels waiting. Your decision by telegraph important.

"F. F. Low, Governor of California,
"Charles James, Collector San Francisco."

Secretary Fessenden's Reply.

"Washington, September 26, 1864.—Major-General McDowell:—Foreign vessels will be permitted to load and unload in the District of Puget Sound as heretofore, until further orders.

"W. P. Fessenden,
"Secretary of the Treasury."

NEVADA ADMITTED AS A STATE.

Proclamation by the President.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States passed an act, which was approved on the 21st day of March last, entitled "An act to enable the people of Nevada to form a Constitution and State Government," and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; and whereas, the said constitution and State Government have been formed, pursuant to conditions prescribed by the fifth section of the act of Congress aforesaid, and a copy of the constitution and ordinances have been submitted to the President of the United States;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in accordance with the duty imposed upon me by the act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby declare and proclaim that the said State of Nevada is admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth. (Signed) Abraham Lincoln.

By the President:—
William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

A CRUSHING DAY FOR PRICE.

Retreating South in Great Disorder—Price Abandons His Plunder—Narrow Escape of Mound City—Price Loses His Last Battery.

United States Military Telegraph, Mound City, October 25.—To Brigadier-General Davies:—I reached here at daylight this morning, after a forced and rapid march from Paola. This town had a narrow escape from the enemy's flankers, in plain view on the heights around the town, where the battle opened six miles distant. This has been a crushing day for Price, and his retreat is in great disorder. He is abandoning everything, and is so closely pressed that I don't think he will be able to molest Fort Scott much. Colonel Moonlight moved on the enemy's flank for that place at the same moment the battle was fairly begun.

I just hear that a battery, and his last, has been taken from the enemy at Osage.

S. D. Drake, Lieutenant-Colonel 17th K. V. I.

General Mower Ordered to Atlanta.—The St. Louis *Democrat* states that General Mower has been relieved of the command of the division which has won so gallant a name in the West under his leadership, and is ordered by General Sherman to report for duty immediately at Atlanta. This looks like an early resumption of active operations in Georgia.

"THE EUREKA OIL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA."

Capital, $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares at $10 per share. Subscription price $1 50 per share.

This Company own some of the most valuable land and leases in the Kanawha Valley, situate on Horse Neck and Campbell's Run branches of Bull creek, and within five miles of the Ohio river.

On Horse Neck the company own one well, which is now pumping twenty-three barrels of oil per day. This well is only three hundred and twenty-seven feet deep. The Superintendent is now preparing to bore to the depth of the other wells surrounding us, which are producing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty barrels of oil per day, when we are satisfied we can produce a like amount.

There is another well at Horse Neck, now bored two hundred and sixty-five feet, with about thirty feet of oil in the well. The land on which this well is located is on a perpetual lease. The Bull Creek Company own a one-third interest, our company have the balance of two-thirds. At Camfield's run, the company own in fee a tract of thirty-three acres, considered by geologists and mining engineers the best oil territory in the State. The great Tack well, flowing five hundred barrels, adjoins this property.

Books of subscription are now open at the Company's Office, Room No. 28, Merchant's Exchange.

A limited number of shares only will be sold.

JOHN J. KROMER, Treasurer.

From the "Pittsburg Daily Post" of September 9, 1864.

Oil Stock.—The "Wheeling Intelligencer" says:—We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Pleasant county that on Monday the Burton Oil Company struck a well on Horse Neck, in that county, which will yield a thousand barrels of oil per day. There is great excitement on the subject in that vicinity, and the oil fever is pervading to a fearful extent.

Married.

COPPES—MILLER.—On the 26th instant, by the Rev. J. H. Kennard, Mr. WILLIAM COPPES to Miss CAROLINE MILLER, both of this city.

JONES—HOZIEA.—On the 27th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Townsend, Mr. HARRIS JONES to Miss ALICE S. HOZIEA, both of this city.

MARRIOTT—BROWN.—On Thursday, the 27th inst., by the Rev. Albert Barnes, WM. H. MARRIOTT and ISABELLE D., daughter of James E. Brown, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

RICHMAN—BURT.—On the evening of the 27th, by the Rev. F. Harbaugh, ALFRED D. RICHMAN, of Salem county, New Jersey, to KATE W. BURT, daughter of E. R. Burt, of this city. No cards.

Died.

DUNN.—At City Point, Va., in the 17th year of his age, THOMAS F. DUNN, 190th Regiment P. V., 5th Army Corps, eldest son of Garrett and Margaret Dunn, of this city.

This is the fifth member of this family lost in the war.

Due notice will be given of his funeral.

HAMILTON.—On Saturday morning, the 29th instant, in the 83d year of his age, JOS. F. HAMILTON.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Wm. Bettler, Baltimore avenue, east of Fortieth street, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Funeral services in the Berean Baptist Church.

HANCOCKS.—On Sunday, October 30th, ROBERT HANCOCKS, Sr., in the 80th year of his age.

The male members and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 30 Vine street, on Wednesday, November 2d, at 2 o'clock P. M., to proceed to Laurel Hill. [Baltimore papers please copy.]

JACKSON.—October 29th, at his residence in Londongrove township, Chester county, Pa., WILLIAM JACKSON, aged 75 years.

Funeral takes place on Third day morning, November 1st, to meet at the house at 11 o'clock.

McMILLAN.—On the 29th instant, JAMES McMILLAN, in the 74th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, William Pool, on the Asylum road, near the toll-gate, on Tuesday afternoon, November 1st, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill.

PERDRIAUX.—On Sunday morning, 30th instant, PIERRE PERDRIAUX, in the 74th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of his funeral.

CARD.

I WILL OFFER MY

ENTIRE STOCK OF

LACE CURTAINS

AT FORTY PER CENT.

LESS THAN COST

OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

COURTNEY & WILLITTS.

Nos. 14 and 16 S. SEVENTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers of

BEAUTIFUL

COTTAGE FURNITURE,

And the only reliable made in this city.

Also, Dining-room Furniture and Bedding, constantly on hand. 9-19-mwfs-2m

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Jayne's Hair Tonic

CLEANSES THE SCALP FROM SCURF.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
REMOVES ALL DANDRUFF FROM THE HAIR.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
CURES ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SCALP.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
EXCITES THE SCALP TO HEALTHY ACTION.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
PREVENTS THE HAIR FROM FALLING OFF.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
PREVENTS PREMATURE GREYNESS.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
PREVENTS THE FORMATION OF BALD SPOTS.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
CAUSES THE GROWTH OF NEW HAIR.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
BECLOTHES BALD HEADS WITH NEW HAIR.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
CLEANSES THE HAIR FROM ALL IMPURITIES.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
WILL RENDER THE USE OF A WIG UNNECESSARY.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
WILL REPRODUCE HAIR LOST IN SICKNESS.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST, AND THE ENDS FROM SPLITTING.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
AS A BEAUTIFIER OF THE HAIR IS UNSURPASSED.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
GIVES THE HAIR A RICH AND GLOSSY APPEARANCE.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
WILL PROMOTE THE GROWTH OF WHISKERS.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
WILL QUICKEN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MOUSTACHES.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
AS A DRESSING FOR THE HAIR IS UNEXCELLED.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
IS DELIGHTFULLY PERFUMED.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
SHOULD BE ON THE TOILET TABLE OF EVERY LADY AND GENTLEMAN.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC

Will please the most fastidious, and its continued use will keep the hair and scalp in a clean and healthy condition. Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, No. 242 Chesnut street.

Perry & Co., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.

PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.
PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.
PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.
PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.
PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.
PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.
PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.
PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.
PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.
PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.
PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.
PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.
PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.
PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.
PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.
PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.

Bargains in Clothing.

Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing
Bargains in Clothing.

At Granville Stokes' Old Stand.
At Granville Stokes' Old Stand.
At Granville Stokes' Old Stand.
At Granville Stokes' Old Stand.

No. 609 Chesnut street,
No. 609 Chesnut street.
No. 609 Chesnut street.
No. 609 Chesnut street.

Fine Quality Champagnes.

Messrs. Davis & Richards,
Arch and Tenth Streets,
Have just received a
Fresh Importation
Of
Charles Heidsieck,
Piper Heidsieck,
Madam Cliequot,
Green Seal,
Mumm & Co.,
Tonchier,
And other superior brands of Champagnes.

Pianos! Pianos!

STECK & CO'S PIANOS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. DECKER BROS PIANOS

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

WANTS.

WANTED—FORTY (40) CARPENTERS.—Apply immediately. STEAM MILLS, 10-29 2t* BEACH and COATES Streets.

WANTED—TWENTY (20) WHITEWASHERS. Apply immediately. STEAM MILLS, 10-29 2t* BEACH and COATES Streets.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, IN west Walnut, or Locust, or Arch, or Chesnut street. Address "Furnished House," at this office. 10-5

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

TO RENT.—THE SECOND FLOOR, No. 16 S. Front Street, 200 feet deep. Also, a store on Letitia street. Apply to JOHN B. LOVE, 10-29-6t No. 16 S. FRONT Street.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS DOCK STREET WHARF, PHILADELPHIA.

Edmund A. Souder, }
Archibald Getty, } 1m4-tf
Stanley T. Souder. }

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED IN 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors. Choice Havana Cigars. Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces, English and Scotch Ale and Porter. Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c. Navy Messes put up with care. At No. 118 S. SECOND Street. 1-25-1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

LATEST.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,

ALL SHAPES,
BEST STYLES,
LOWEST PRICES.

"NEW CONTINENTAL HAT."

BONNETS

AT

MODERATE PRICES.

P. S.—OLD VELVET BONNETS made over. Felt Hats and Bonnets reshaped.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GROVER'S GRAND

GERMAN OPERA.

SEASON OF TEN NIGHTS ONLY.

(Positively limited by engagements to the eighty announced, and cannot be extended; nor can any further season of Grand Opera be given during the fall and winter in this city.)

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

SEASON SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS for sale now at GOULD'S MUSIC STORE.

The Director earnestly hopes that the lovers of Opera will assist in securing a large season sale, in view of the very great expense and necessary risk attending an operatic enterprise of such magnitude as this. With this hope he places the price of subscription Seats at the following very moderate rates, and offers a scheme embracing

A SEAT FOR EACH NIGHT,
A SEAT FOR EVERY OTHER NIGHT,
(alternating from either the first or the second Opera), and
A SEAT FOR THE FIRST FIVE NIGHTS.

Season Secured Seat (Ten Operas) $12 50
Alternate Nights Secured Seats (Five Operas) 6 25
First Five Operas 6 25

Sale for Single Opera nights will not commence before THURSDAY, November 3, 1864. 10-31-3t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

SECOND WEEK OF THE RENOWNED ARTISTES, MR. McKEAN BUCHANAN, And his talented and beautiful daughter, MISS VIRGINIA BUCHANAN, THIS (Monday) EVENING, October 31, 1864, Will be produced for the first time in this city, WAITING FOR THE VERDICT; Or, THE DARK DEED

Jonathan Rochdale ..... McKEAN BUCHANAN
Martha Rosedale ..... Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN

Assisted by the full strength of the Company

Box Office open from 9 till 3 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
First week of the engagement of
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS,
The Legendary Drama of
THE FAIRY CIRCLE; Or, CON O'CAROLAN'S DREAM.
Con O'Carolan ..... BARNEY WILLIAMS
Molly Maguire ..... Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
After which the Comedietta of
THE CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.
Melissa, with songs ..... Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To conclude with the Farce of
JONES' BABY.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
MONDAY EVENING, October 31, 1864,
First night of the distinguished American Actress and Philadelphia Favorite,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
Who will appear, for the first time in this city, as "Lady Isabel" and "Madame Vine," in C. W. Taylor's (the original author's) emotional play, in 5 acts, styled
EAST LYNNE.
In preparation, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
Saturday Afternoon, REGULAR FAMILY MATINEE, when will be produced, for the second time, THE FORTY THIEVES.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.

LAST WEEK OF THE GRAND STEREOPTICON.

Magnificent programmes EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, selected from ONE THOUSAND VIEWS taken in all parts of the world.

Friday Night, October 28—STATUARY EXCLUSIVELY. Tickets 25 cents; children 15 cents. Begin at 8 o'clock. 10-24 6t*

PERSONAL.

GEORGE H. KING, COLUMBIA, S. C.—NOT heard anything from you since Anna came. She is now in Washington. Parents all right at Marlborough; in Watertown, and Oliver in Baltimore. I am at "Bridesburg Machine Works," Philadelphia. All well. Send papers mail to Philadelphia "Evening Telegraph." 10-31-2t ARTHUR, October 29, Richmond, Va., and Columbia papers please copy.

OIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.—BOOKS ARE NOW open to secure subscriptions to SEVEN TRACTS OF OIL TERRITORY, in *fee simple*, subject to no royalty leases or mortgages, and chiefly located *fronting* on the Alleghany river and navigable streams, in Venango county, Tionesta Precinct, and Pinegrove townships, in Venango county. These properties are *contiguous* to, *adjoin*, and are *leases* properties of the "Farrar," the "President," the "Allegheny" and "Tionesta Oil and Mineral Company."

In this organization are only ONE HUNDRED SHARES, at ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS EACH, a number of which have already been taken. If desired, two or more persons can club together and take a share. When the balance of subscriptions are taken the subscribers will organize themselves into a Company, elect their officers from among themselves, &c.

For circulars or other information, address or apply to the undersigned, by whom subscriptions will be received. 10-31 3t DUNCAN M. MITCHESON. Office N. E. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE OF COAL, AT LOWEST MARKET RATES, To be had at Schuylkill Haven Coal Company's Depot, Nos. 1925 and 182 MARKET Street.

N. B.—Our motto is QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS. 10-31-1m

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or European Range, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in twenty different sizes. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, &c., at wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. CHASE, SHARPE & THOMSON, 9-30-3mw-6m No. 209 S. SECOND Street.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Townsteads' Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
mh11-6f Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.—AMOS B. KEITH, Esq., THOS. J. WORRELL, Esq., and N. K. RICHARDSON, Esq., will address the Lincoln and Johnson Club, at their Headquarters, MARKET Street, above Thirty-third street, THIS EVENING, 31st instant. Public invited. CHARLES GITTENS, President Executive Committee.
M. Morris, Secretary. 1t*

ARMY, NAVY, AND CITIZEN'S Clothing Embroidered. Shoulder Straps, Wreaths, &c., in style unsurpassed, at very reduced prices. FAKE, 10 3 2m* Merchant Tailor, No. 10 NINTH Street, above Chesnut.

FINE CLOTHING,

"OUR NATIONAL CONFLICT."

By invitation of the United States Christian Commission,

Rev. Bishop M. Simpson, D.D.,

Will deliver his picture on "OUR NATIONAL CONFLICT," in the American Academy of Music, on

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 31,

At a quarter to 8 o'clock.

This Lecture has been delivered before large audiences in other cities, and is regarded as one of Bishop Simpson's finest efforts.

Tickets 25 Cents. For sale at Martien's, No. 606 Chesnut street; at Porter & Knight's, No. 16 S. Fourth street; and at the Academy on the evening of the Lecture. Proceeds for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. 10-26 4t

HALL OF THE

UNION LEAGUE,

CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.

By invitation of the Union League, the following gentlemen will Address the Public,

ON MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 31,

AT 8 O'CLOCK,

Dr. CHARLES D. MEIGS,
Hon. LEWIS BARKER.

THE LADIES ARE INVITED TO ATTEND.

Hall of the Republican Invincibles,

MARKET, ABOVE TWELFTH STREET.

By Invitation of the Union League, the following gentlemen will Address the Public,

ON MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 31,

AT THE

HALL OF THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES,

Hon. JOHN CESSNA,
Hon. FRED. HASSAURER,
Minister to Ecuador.

THE LADIES ARE INVITED TO ATTEND. 10-29-2t

EMANCIPATION.

THE SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE FOR RECRUITING COLORED TROOPS

Intend celebrating the GRAND VICTORY of RIGHT OVER WRONG not achieved in Maryland, whereby over 100,000 Christian slaves have been made FREE unconditionally, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1,

The day the new Constitution will go into effect.

THE BUILDING NO. 1210 CHESNUT STREET

Will be DECORATED and BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED by TRANSPARENCIES emblematic of

LIBERTY AND PROGRESS.

Salutes will be fired during the day, and chimes will be rung.

LOYAL MEN sympathizing in this triumph are invited to display Flags during the day, and Illuminate their houses at night.

Further arrangements for the Celebration will be announced in daily papers of to-morrow. 10-31-2t

GRAND UNION RALLY

OF THE FRIENDS OF

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

NO NORTH, NO SOUTH—ONE COUNTRY;

THE STARS AND STRIPES FOR ALL THE LAND.

ALL LOVERS OF THEIR COUNTRY,

ALL GALLANT VETERANS WHO HAVE FOUGHT for our

GLORIOUS UNION;

all who honor our

BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS;

all who hate

TREASON,

and would

PUNISH TRAITORS;

all opposed to a

DISGRACEFUL ARMISTICE;

all in favor of

GRANT,

SHERMAN,

SHERIDAN, and

FARRAGUT

AS PEACE COMMISSIONERS;

all friends of the

UNION AND CONSTITUTION;

all who desire to transmit to our children the blessings conferred on us by the

PATRIOTS OF '76;

all Americans, native and adopted, are invited to meet

AT

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE,

ON

SATURDAY EVENING, November 5,

to testify their devotion to the

CAUSE OF OUR COUNTRY.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

LET THE WHOLE PEOPLE COME,

AND PROCLAIM THAT

THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED.

A GRAND

DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS

will take place at the close of the meeting.

By order of the National Union City Executive Committee.

JOHN G. BUTLER,
10-31 Chairman Committee on Meetings.

PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE,

OCTOBER 28, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM will go into effect on TUESDAY, November 1. Blank applications can be obtained, and a list of Money Order Offices that are established seen, on application at the Money Order Department at this Office, entrance at the Register Room door, where all information in relation thereto can be procured. The following are the rates of Commissions charged for Money Orders:—

An Order not exceeding $10 ..... 10 Cents.
Over $10 and not exceeding $20 ..... 15 Cents.
Over $20 and up to $30 ..... 20 Cents.

No order issued for less than $1 and not exceeding $30.

Orders will be issued for the present between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

C. A. WALBORN,
10-29 6t POSTMASTER.

OFFICE SWATARA FALLS COAL Company, No. 208 S. FOURTH Street. Philadelphia, October 20, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the Company to the 1st of October, payable on and after the 21st instant, clear of State tax.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th to the 31st instant. L. S. FILBERT, 10-20 w3t Treasurer.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

LAST RECONNOISSANCE IN FORCE.

From the Times.

The sweetest telegraphic despatch from our correspondent, which we published yesterday, and the fuller details which are given to-day, present a view of the operations in Grant's army on Thursday which may be readily grasped.

The number of men engaged in the reconnoissance can be estimated with tolerable accuracy; but it is sufficient to say that it was essentially a grand movement, having regard solely to the strength of the advancing columns. The 2d Corps took up its line of march early in the morning by the extreme left, striking out in a southwesterly direction by the Vaughan road, crossing a creek called Hatcher's run, nine miles from its former position on the plank road, and then moving directly west towards the Southside railroad. Near a place called Armstrong's sawmill—and after a morning's march of fifteen miles—Hancock came upon the enemy, and considerable skirmishing ensued.

While the 2d had gained this advance ground, the 5th Corps was swung round on the interior circuit, with its left intended to connect with Hancock's right, the 9th Corps being moved forward by a still less circuitous line of march, striking the enemy's works immediately by Warren's right. The army thus disposed formed an arc of about fifteen miles in length; and it was natural that as soon as Lee discovered what the movement meant, he should direct the best part of his strength to find the point where the point o connection between the different corps was weakest, or where there was no connection formed at all. In this, we take it, Lee achieved a partial or momentary success.

The weak point lay between the 2d and 5th Corps. Upon that Lee threw one division of Hill's Corps, and Hancock's right flank was partially turned. There was no panic, no disaster, no rout; but after a stout and gallant fight, our extreme left was drawn in. The line generally was contracted, and although there was heavy skirmishing during the day at other points, where we inflicted severe loss upon the Rebels, the crisis of the day was passed when the line between the 2d and 5th Corps were pierced, and the reconnoissance then and there came partially to an end.

The co-operative movement by General Butler, north of the James, from the clear and full account of it which we publish elsewhere, will be seen to have been admirably timed, and to have served the purpose it was sent to execute. Wherever Lee found the support which enabled him to strike so heavily on our left, he did not find it from the Rebel works on the north of Richmond. At every point along Butler's front, extending out as far as the Charles City road, the Rebels were kept to their guns, and the Army of the James will receive the credit of having done its full duty.

GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

From the Tribune.

The Army of the Potomac made on Thursday one of those movements which depend on circumstances for their character and development. The movement was an advance in force, capable of being checked at the proper moment as a completed reconnoissance, or of being pushed by a successful attack to almost any extent. As matters actually turned out, it was something between a reconnoissance and an assault, resulting in a positive success and a considerable gain in position, but not crowned by a decisive defeat of the enemy.

Since its last movements the left of the Army of the Potomac has lain almost within striking distance of the Southside road. The possession of that road is deemed essential to the possession of Petersburg; hence General Grant has once more pushed on in order to gain it. He has, in fact, reached a point from which he may at any moment fall upon the railroad with cavalry, and render its use by the enemy so perilous and uncertain that it will be to them of slight value practically.

To accomplish this advance nothing like a general engagement has taken place. The enemy seem to have been indisposed to resist until they were threatened at a vital point, and until a disarrangement of General Meade's line gave them an opportunity to fall upon the flank of one division of the 2d Corps, which had got further in advance than the 5th, which should have connected with it. But the affair which ensued was slight in itself, and not important except as determining the character of the whole operation. This exposed division at first suffered some loss, then went forward again and squared accounts with the enemy.

So far as actual encounter went the matter rested there, but it was deemed best to withdraw the 2d Corps from a position which exposed its connection with the remainder of the line. That position is three miles in advance of what was before held, and so much ground, therefore, goes to the credit of this attempt. If General Grant had chosen to persist, it is plain he might have brought on an action of magnitude at a point available enough to him, but he preferred to rest content with what he had won. The losses on either side seem to have been about the same, while all the advantage otherwise remained with us.

FRANCE PREPARING TO SQUAT ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

From the Times.

Among the curious items of news contained in the Paris letter which we publish this morning, is that relating to a project of colonization which the Emperor's Government has in view on the Pacific coast—and of which we have heard something before. Preparatory to the introduction of the military or the political part of the enterprise, two eminent civil engineers have been employed to make an elaborate inquiry into the mineral and agricultural resources of Lower California, Sonora, and the chain of the Madre Mountains. That this survey is preliminary to another for "squatting" on the Pacific coast, is made tolerably clear, we think, from the admissions made by the Emperor's spokesman in the Corps Legislatif many months ago.

In the famous Mexican debate which took place on the 10th of May, the prime defense offered by Ministers for the financial agreement which had then been provisionally entered into with the agents of Maximilian, was based upon the fact that the occupation and working of the Sonora mines under French direction would produce an enormous revenue, a revenue that France would peculiarly control. M. Araujuez, formerly Mexican Minister of Finance, had the sagacity to project this enterprise as a backer to the somewhat excessive loan which he wished to raise at the outset of Maximilian's career.

He considered that it would be wise to borrow 750,000,000 francs, first to pay off the European creditors of the Republic, next to maintain a sufficient army for conquest and the maintenance of order; further, to keep the machinery of the Government in working condition until a system of taxation could be established and put in force; and lastly, to pay for the occupation and working of the Sonora mines under the protection of a French military force.

Boasting of the results which the project of M. Araujuez promised to compass, M. Rouher announced to the Corps Legislatif, that by means of it an annual revenue of 30,000,000 piasters could be secured, and that of this sum 20,000,000 would be sufficient to carry on the Government of Mexico, leaving a snug balance of ten millions to reward the enterprise of France. During the same remarkable debate, M. Dallos launched out upon this theme with even greater spirit and more genuine frankness than his colleague.

He said bluntly that France and England had come to the resolution not to permit the United States to enjoy a monopoly of the mines on the Pacific coast. "While," said he, "California is sending out an average of 100,000,000 francs in bullion yearly to New York, and while double this amount may be obtained from Mexico, France and England have allowed the United States to appropriate to themselves that inexhaustible bank." M. Dallos further believed it was eminently wise for France, at this particular juncture, to show the world that she had determined to "renew her protection over another Constantinople in a hemisphere which seemed on the point of being absorbed by the selfish policy of the Monroe doctrine."

All these utterances were made not only in the sober deliberations of the Corps Legislatif, and upon a subject—that of the budget—which offered no occasion for mere rhetorical flourishes, but speakers themselves said what they did under a full sense of official responsibility. France, in short, as in the case of Italy, will have material guarantees that she shall be paid in full for her share in the task of redeeming Mexico. These guarantees she will find in the mining regions of Western Mexico.

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS,

A QUERY.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

SIR:—Some time after the return of the Prince —— to Europe, a statement is said to have appeared under his name to the effect that he implored of General McClellan why he did not lay down his bridges and cross his whole army over to the right bank of the Chickahominy, and that the General replied that his men were in such a condition that if ordered to go to work on the bridges they would mutiny. This is stated to have occurred about the time of the battle of Fair Oaks, in the latter part of May, 1862.

Has there ever been any explanation of this statement on the part of the Prince? His position at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, his acquaintance with the science of war, and his apparent good faith in what he states, should seem to establish the fact that General McClellan did thus speak of his army at that time.

The Prince evidently indicates that in his opinion the bridges ought to have been laid down, and the whole army assembled on the right bank. He saw that while only one corps was on that bank, and communication with the rest of the army dependent on the two slight bridges (the railroad bridge and Bottom bridge), a sudden rise in the stream might entirely isolate this corps from all help, and leave it a certain prey to the enemy. And even if these means of crossing remained, they were so inadequate to allow of the passage of a large army, that the single corps on the right bank might very well, in all human probability, be overpowered by a sudden attack of the Rebel army, and cut off before an efficient reinforcement could cross to its aid. In fact, on the 31st of May, we know that the enemy, probably hoping that the storm of the previous night had washed away the bridges, did fall on the exposed corps and almost annihilated it; and but for the stubborn fighting of our brave men, who contested every foot of the ground, and obliged the enemy to consume at least two hours in getting over a mile of the road, and thus gave time for the troops on the left bank to come to their aid, we should have lost an entire corps, with all its material. Now, can it be that General McClellan, to excuse his own want of skill or enterprise from the Prince, deliberately slandered his noble army, and caused the Frenchman to believe that the Army of the Potomac was in such a shameful state as to mutiny, if ordered to perform a duty involving a few hours' labor? That after toil and dangers unsurpassed in the history of war, it had finally become a mere rabble. We know that it was not a mere rabble; we know that this same army afterwards sustained, during a retreat of seven days, the most obstinate assaults of a foe, flushed with success, and vastly superior in numbers, and yet never failed when a fair field was given of checking his advance; and on the last day of that disastrous "change of base," when its commander is said to have abandoned all hope, we know that this same army of the Potomac turned on its pursuers, and gave them a blow at Malvern Hill, which sent them reeling back towards Richmond, broken, routed, and trembling, lest they should be followed and whipped out of their stronghold of the Rebellion. We know then that the army was not a murderous rabble, but the question is, Did its commander so represent to the French Prince, or did the latter misrepresent the case?

ZZ.

—The students of Yale College had an enthusiastic Union meeting last week. Speeches were made by home talent, and letters were read from Edward Everett, William C. Bryant, Charles Sumner, and others, written in answer to invitations to be present.

—There lives in the parish of St. Raymond, Quebec, a man who has completed his hundredth year during the past summer. He does not look older than if he were seventy years of age. A musician in his youth, he still delights, now and then, in playing on his violin.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS!

J. CHAMBERS, No. 810 ARCH STREET.

Opening daily—

FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS,
FRENCH TRICOT CLOAKS,
EQUIMAU CLOAKS,
WATER-PROOF CLOAKS,

At remarkably low prices. 10-31mwfs-3t

TAGG & BRO., CORNER OF TENTH AND PINE, open Bargains from auction.
1 lot heavy all-wool Long Shawls, $5.
1 lot black and white and black and red all-wool Shirting Flannels, 87½ cents.
1 lot gents' Merino Undershirts, $1·50.
2 lots ladies' high neck and Long sleeves Merino Vests, $1·75 and $2.
1 lot unisex Merino Undervests, 16 to 24 inches, 62 cents to $1·25.
1 lot ladies' black silk fleecy-lined Gloves, 31½ cents.
1 lot (50 dozen) black and white wool Undersleeves, 15 cents.
1 lot gents' Paris Silk Scarfs, 75 cents.
1 lot gents' Paris Cloth Gloves, very fine, $1·25.
3 lots ladies' new style fancy silk Neckties, $1.
3 lots ladies' very fine Invisible Head Nets, 15 cents to 50 cents.
2 lots Bugle Buttons, black and colors, 50 cents to $1 per dozen.
1 lot Steel Dress Buttons, 12½ cents; also, Gilt Buttons.
1 lot (100 dozen) Linen Collars, different styles, 10 cents.
5 lots Morocco Portemonnaies, 20 cents to 50 cents.
1 lot black and colors Patent Thread, 5 cents per dozen skeins.
1 lot children's high colors all-wool Shawls, $1·75.
4 lots gents' cotton Half Hose, 13, 25, 30, and 40 cents.
1 lot Scotch high colors Balmoral Skirts, $3.
Also, several lots mourning and fancy Dress Goods, Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, Hdks., Gloves, &c. &c.
10-31-2t

NEW MOURNING STORE.

FALL STOCK.

An Elegant Assortment

DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES,

AND

MOURNING MILLINERY.

THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES IS SOLICITED

M. & A. MYERS & CO.,

No. 946 CHESNUT STREET.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—Second door above Arch. Great Reduction in our immense Stock of Staple and Fancy Trimmings, comprising the best and most fashionable assortment of Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Ornaments, and Buttons of our own make and importation, silk and Merino Scarfs, all styles of Fur and Chenille Head Dresses of Novelties not elsewhere; Paris Cloaks and Rich Buttons; Cloth Mantle and Silk Gloves, Kid Gloves of the best makes; black and Colored Veils, Shawls and Scarf Borders of all kinds; Fancy Hats and Hoods; Combs, Silk Plush Ribbons, Jet, Steel, and Gilt Jewelry, Dress Trimmings of all colors and styles; Mantle Trimmings of all kinds and styles at greatly reduced prices; Woollen Goods, as Sontags, Nubias, Hoods; Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Merinos at the very lowest prices; Hair Rolls, Waterfall Rolls, and Waterfall Nets of every description; Imported metts de l'Black and White Laces of all grades and styles; Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, in all varieties at reduced prices; Ladies' and Misses' Neckties, in great variety, at less than usual prices.

Ladies in want of anything in the above line will find it to their advantage to call at this establishment, as it is well worth their while to purchase their goods at the Cheap Store of WILLIAM T. JONES & SONS, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch, next to the corner. 10-8

RUN NO RISK!!! RUN NO RISK!!!

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of shirts which fail to give entire satisfaction.

FINE SHIRTS,

CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and were the Linen Bosoms. Only $4·75. Usual price $6.

Whitemarsh Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms. Only $5·50. Usual price $7·50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,

9-2-6m No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia. 628

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

8-11-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

CARPETINGS.

PRICES REDUCED.

Every article in our stock will be sold at the very lowest market rates,

FOR CASH.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

10-1-1m No. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

WALKING COATS,

DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

190

IS THE EASY WAY WE ARE SELLING ALL OUR FOREIGN GOODS ON.

And as Gold has now advanced, we are able to offer BETTER BARGAINS THAN CAN BE OBTAINED ELSEWHERE.

WE OPEN TO-DAY,

Lyons Cloak Velvets, 40-inch.
White Silks for Weddings, &c., &c.
Best Blue Silks in Town.
Best Brown and Wine Shades.
Fine Black Silks, best Silks made.
Widows' Silks, with Purple Edge.
42d Highland Plaid Poplins.
42d Highland Plaid Shawls.
42d Highland Plaid Cloakings.
Frosted Beaver Cloths for Cloaks, &c.
Richest All-Wool Printed De Laines.
Finest Assortment of Dress Goods.
40 Lots Goods from the Lupin's Sale.
Staple Goods to Suit First Families.
Best Blankets, Quilts, Towels, &c.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS.

P. S.—Wholesale Buyers are invited to examine the New Stock of SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS, at prices to suit them. 10-25-mwf1m

LYONS BLACK SILK,

MANTILLA VELVET,

From Auction,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

10-18-3t Above Willow.

IMMENSE REDUCTION

IN THE

PRICES

OF

DRY GOODS.

JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

MERINOES,
POPLINS and REPS,
EPINGLINES,
CLAN PLAIDS,
ALPACAS and MOHAIRS,
BLACK and FANCY SILKS,
SHAWLS, GLOVES,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS,
REPELLANTS, and CLOAKING CLOTHS,

AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES.

We beg leave to assure the public that we have marked down every article in our stock, and now have it in our power to offer

RARE BARGAINS.

10-1-1m WHOLESALE ROOMS, UP STAIRS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

Consisting the largest and choicest display yet offered at Retail,

AND AT PRICES BELOW THE CORRESPONDING REDUCED VALUE OF GOLD.

FRENCH POPLINS,
MERINOES,
ALPACAS,
WOOL DE LAINES &c.,
VERY CHEAP.

We have received at a great sacrifice a large Stock of Medium-priced

DRESS GOODS,

A Job Lot of

AMERICAN DELAINES AND PRINTS,

Which we also offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

8. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets,

9-28-3m PHILADELPHIA.

WINTER HOSIERY

AT

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

J. M. HAIGHT,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

Has now in store a full assortment of the celebrated makes of

ENGLISH HOSIERY,

IN

BALBRIGGAN HOSE AND HALF HOSE,

BEETTLE'S HOSE, SHIRTS, AND DRAWERS,

EXTRA HEAVY SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

IN ALL SIZES, FOR GENTLEMEN.

10-7

MERINOES, POPLINS.
Reps, Epinglines, Clan Plaids,
Alpacas, Mohairs, and other Dress Goods,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

SILKS, SHAWLS.
Repellant Cloths.
Gloves, Linens, and White Goods.
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS.
Linen and Cotton Sheetings,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

ALL WHO WANT GOOD DRY GOODS AT the very lowest prices, can find them at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
10-4-tf No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH,

AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

Importer and Manufacturer of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing

EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Remember the name and number,

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

Above Seventh,

I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

E. O. THOMPSON,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

N. E. Corner Seventh and Walnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Having obtained a celebrity for cutting

GOOD-FITTING PANTALOONS,

Making it a specialty in my business for some years past, it is thought of sufficient importance to announce the fact in this manner to the public, so that those who are dissatisfied may know of my method and give me a trial. 10-29-1m

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We respectfully invite special attention to our elegant assortment of

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

Comprising BOYS', GIRLS', INFANTS', and MISSES' Clothing in every variety, in the latest styles, and of superior workmanship.

Special attention paid to MISSES' DRESSMAKING.

The public are invited to call and examine.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

8c7-wsm 2m No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET.

TEMPLE

OF

FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.

HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.

Lowest Prices in the city.

BOURNE,

8c3-6mw-3m No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

"SPEEDY AND NOISELESS."

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE!

FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES

OFFICE, No. 720 CHESNUT ST.,

(Opposite the Masonic Hall).

This Machine is the triumph of perfection in Sewing Machines, combining many rare and valuable improvements not possessed by any other Machine.

Having neither CAM or COG WHEEL, it is emphatically a noiseless machine.

THREE SIZES ARE MANUFACTURED.

FAMILY MACHINE, SMALL MANUFACTURING, AND LARGE MANUFACTURING.

The public are invited to examine this Machine at their Agency,

No. 720 CHESNUT STREET.

Soldiers' Wives and Widows furnished with Machines on accommodating terms. 10-29

GROVER & BAKER'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

4-28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

PIANOS, COTTAGE EXCELsior Organs, Harmoniums, and Melodeons, at MARSH'S MUSIC STORE, 10-7-2m No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

ESTY'S

COTTAGE ORGANS,

Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by

E. M. BRUCE,

No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.

Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. au19-3m

LOOKING-GLASS

AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

WM. H. MORGAN,

No. 208 N. NINTH STREET,

Gilt Oval Photograph Frames

se10-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.

Having bought most of my materials before the last great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

At a small advance on old prices.

I. LUTZ,

se10-3m No. 121 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

FINANCIAL.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'

NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA,

FINANCIAL AGENT AND DEPOSITARY OF THE UNITED STATES,

Receives Subscriptions for the NEW THREE YEARS 7·30 100 TREASURY NOTES, which are convertible at maturity into six per cent.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS;

Also for the

TEN-FORTY BONDS,

Interest is both payable in Gold.

10 28-fmw1m W. BUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE FOR THE

SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

NEW

UNITED STATES

5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN.

The Subscribers having been the successful Bidders for a portion of the NEW 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING LOAN, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s, and 1000s, both registered and coupons.

The Interest commences on the 1st of November next and is payable in gold, semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.

All other Government Securities on hand and for sale, and information given concerning investments, at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

10 15-1m Philadelphia.

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 110 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities of all kinds. Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Gold, Silver, and Uncurrent Money bought and sold.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds, on Commission.

Interest allowed on Deposits; Collections promptly made. 10-27-1m

MICHAEL JACOBS,

BANKER,

No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT.

STOCKS AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. 10-25-6m

FREDK. STEER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,

BUY AND SELL

GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [3-14

GOLD AND SILVER,

GOLD AND SILVER,

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

BY

MICHAEL JACOBS,

No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

10-26-6m

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on 50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in GOLD or its LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [ja13

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

OVERCOATS CHEAP,

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 232 MARKET Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, attends to consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, Or will sell on the most favorable terms to Absent Owners, and has unlimited facilities for the sale of

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS

At the Exchange.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At Dwellings, etc.

STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE

At the stores of the owners.

Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTERS' STORES, CLOTHING, &c.

CITY QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 27, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Government Warehouse, situated on the corner of 20th and Water streets, between Pennsylvania avenue and B street, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, November 15, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of QUARTERMASTERS' STORES, condemned as unfit for use, viz.:

Axes, Carpenters' Tools, Brushes, Bridles, Buckets, Saddles, Saddle Blankets, Stable Brooms, Stoves, Saws, Shovels, Picks, Forges, Anvils, Bellows, Harness, Horse Leather, Portable Forges, Knives, and a large lot of Scrap Iron and Wagon Tire, &c.

ALSO,

Will be sold at foot of Nineteenth street, near Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, immediately after the completion of the sale above referred to, a number of Ambulances, Carts, Medical Wagons, Metallic Wagons, Wagon Bodies, Spring Wagons, &c.

Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five (5) days from the date of sale.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,

Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,

10 29 tSN Depot of Washington.

SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON CITY, October 27, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the highest bidder, at Gleanore, D. C.—

On TUESDAY, November 1, 1864,

150 Cavalry Horses.

On FRIDAY, November 4, 1864,

150 Cavalry Horses.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

JAMES A. EKIN,

Colonel in charge First Division Quartermaster-General's Office. 10-28-8t

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S Office, First Division, WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!

Horses suitable for Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased at GIESBORO DEPOT, in open market, till November 1, 1864.

Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.

Price of Artillery Horses, $200 each.

Payment will be made for six (6) and more

JAMES A. EKIN,

Colonel First Division,

Quartermaster-General's Office.

10 3t

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 27, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, November 1, 1864, for the immediate delivery at the United States Store-house, Hanover Street Wharf, Philadelphia, Pa., of

Ten ambulances, complete, Wheeling pattern.

Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, and the number of ambulances they can deliver, and the shortest time they can deliver them in. The ambulances to be subject to inspection.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of Colonel H. Biggs, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.

GEORGE B. ORMS,

Captain and A. Q. M.

10-27-3t

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. CORPS, WASHINGTON, 21st October, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 30th day of November next, for furnishing Rations to the United States Marines, at the following stations, for the year 1865, viz.:—

Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
Charlestown, Massachusetts.
Brooklyn, New York.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Washington City, District of Columbia.
Gosport, near Norfolk, Virginia.

Each ration to consist of three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pound of fresh or salt beef; eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one and a fourth pound of corn meal; and at the rate to one hundred rations of eight quarts of beans; or, in lieu thereof, ten pounds of rice; or, in lieu thereof, twelve per week, one hundred and fifty ounces of desiccated potatoes, and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables; ten pounds of coffee; or, in lieu thereof, one and a half pound of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one and one-fourth pound of adamantine candles, or one and a half pound of tallow; four pounds of soap, and two quarts of salt.

The rations to be delivered upon the order of the Commanding officer of each station; the fresh beef, either in bulk, or by the single rations, of good quality, with an equal proportion of the fore and hind quarters, necks and kidneys—tallow excluded; the pork, No. 1 prime mess pork; the flour, extra superfine; the coffee, good Rio; the sugar, good New Orleans; the vinegar, pure cider; and the beans, vinegar, candles, soap, salt, &c., to be of good quality.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:—

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid or bids for rations, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness, A. B., Guarantor,
E. F., C. D., Guarantors.
—— 186—.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1865," and addressed to the undersigned

W. B. SLACK,

10-24-m4t Major and Quarte master.

FINANCIAL.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

2-3 No. 36 S. THIRD STREET.

UNITED STATES

7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives Notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

By all National Banks which are depositaries of public money; and [10-17-12t]

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

Throughout the country will give further information and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

au1-tf No. 36 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN. Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by

GEORGE J. BOYD,

10-24-2m Banker,

No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

OIL STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

By GEORGE J. BOYD,

10-24-2m Broker,

No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C., WASHINGTON, D. C., October 27, 1864.

Sealed Proposals for each class separately will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., of the 30th day of December next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the year 1865, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be required:—

CLASS NO. 1.

10,000 yards of Sky Blue Kersey, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard (indigo wool dyed).

6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard (indigo wool dyed).

3,500 yards of Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats (indigo wool dyed), 54 inches wide, to weigh 27 ounces per yard.

100 yards of Scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal-dyed), 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

CLASS NO. 2.

6,500 yards of 8-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for overcoats, all wool (indigo wool-dyed), 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

18,000 yards of 7-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool (fleeces wool-dyed), 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.

1,200 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh four pounds each, to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.

7,800 pairs of Woollen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh three pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.

CLASS NO. 3.

7,100 yards White Linen, for pants, 30 inches wide, to weigh 6 ounces per yard.

11,500 yards White Linen for shirts, 30 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.

17,000 yards Canton Flannel, for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

4,300 yards Cotton Twilled for sacks.

CLASS NO. 4.

1,000 Uniform Caps, complete (regular pompons).
1,500 Pompons, red worsted, half-shaped, 5 inches in circumference.
1,500 Fatigue Caps (with covers), to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool-dyed.
1,000 Stocks.

CLASS NO. 5.

600 gross Coat Buttons (Eagle).
200 gross Coat Jacket Buttons (Eagle).
100 gross Vest Buttons (Eagle).
3,000 pairs Yellow Metal Crescents and Scale Straps.
150 lbs. Flannel Ruffles for sergeants and corporals.
1,400 yards Flannel Ruffles for privates.
75 Red Worsted Sashes.
6,000 yards Yellow Binding.
4,000 yards Red

THE PEACE PROCESSION ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

From Sketches Made on the Spot by our Special Corps of Artists.

The "Head and Front" of the Procession as it Appeared at Chesnut and Broad Streets, about Nine O'Clock.

THE CAUSE OF THE "DEMOCRATIC INSPIRATION," AS VIEWED FROM THE UNION LEAGUE ROOMS.

THE TRANSPARENCY WHICH ELICITED "DEAFENING APPLAUSE" FROM THE "LOWER WARD" DELEGATIONS.

THE TRANSPARENCY DISPLAYED IN FRONT OF THE COMMONWEALTH BUILDING AT THE MOMENT MR. JAMES CAMPBELL FELL DEAD TO THE GROUND, BY A BLOW DEALT BY ONE OF THE RIOTERS.

FAC-SIMILE OF TRANSPARENCY CARRIED IN THE PROCESSION.

The Fourth Ward bore a transparency, of which the following is a fac-simile:—

There was a young man of *Manassas*,
Eight months, he said, "Surely they'll thrash us."
They skedaddled one day,
He ran too—t'other way!
Napoleonic young man of Manassas!

The sentiment was so much appreciated by the "gentlemen" of the procession, that upon the cry "here they come" (*they* referred to the ANOLITIONISTS) being raised, the "free fight" men fled "t'other way."

"SPADES ARE TRUMPS."

The inscription that *should* have accompanied the above transparency:—

There was a young man of *Antietam*,
Who knew if he followed he'd beat 'em,
So he called for his spade,
And a truce there he made,
This *considerate* youth of Antietam!

Also, on the reverse of the above:—

They fought as fiercely, Little Mac—
Had nought to do but fight;
Our *guns* were rusty with neglect;
Our *spades* alone were bright.

THE CAUSE OF THE HALT

AT FOURTH AND SOUTH STREETS.

With the motto:—

PEACE MEN WON'T FIGHT, OH, NO!

PEACE MEN OPPOSE TAXES ON WHISKY BECAUSE THEY WOULD THUS INDIRECTLY SUPPORT THE WAR.

An unexpected and welcome introduction at Twelfth and South streets:—

THE GRAND FINALE,

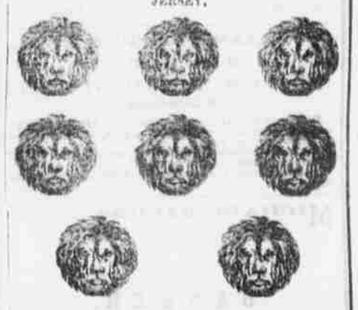
Illustrating

THE SPIRIT OF THE CONFEDERACY.

PORTRAITS

OF

A FEW OF THE PROMINENT RIDERS FROM NEW JERSEY.



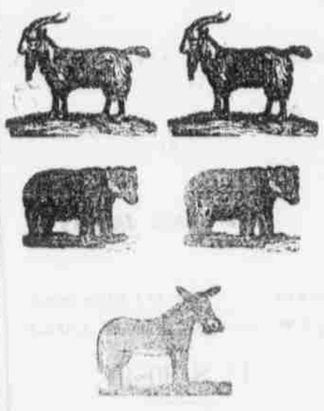
TRANSPARENCIES DISCOVERED THIS MORNING,

IN THE

"LOWER WARDS."

C onspiracy.
O pposition to the war.
P eace on any terms.
P iracy.
E nmity.
R ecognition to the "C. S. A."
H atred to the Government.
E arnest sympathy with the traitors.
A narchy.
D isloyalty.

THE CAVALRY ESCORT.



THE LAST GASP OF THE CONFEDERACY.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM DIXIE.

The Conscription Progressing.

THIRTY THOUSAND TROOPS UNDER HOOD.

STRONG UNION FEELING.

THE CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

$25 FOR $1 IN GOLD.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—A gentleman who for twelve months has been attempting to get away from the South, succeeded several days ago in reaching our lines, and is now in Washington. He occupied a responsible position under the Confederate Government, and had abundant opportunities for learning the real condition of affairs in that section.

He represents the conscription is actively progressing, and that many persons between the ages of sixteen and fifty-five are being sent to the army. Telegraphers, expressmen, and railroad employees continue to be exempt from military duty. The Rebel authorities are making every effort to get every available man into the army. About a thousand of the new levies have been sent to reinforce General Lee. Hood's army numbers about 30,000.

There are but few troops apart from these armies scattered over the South, and only forty men as a Provost Guard at Fredericksburg, Virginia.

There appears to be a sufficiency of substantial food, but luxuries cannot, at many places, be purchased.

The gentleman says that thousands of the soldiers would, if they could, escape from the military service, and that in some sections, if an opportunity offered, the Union feeling would emphatically manifest itself. He bought some gold before he left Richmond, paying $25 in Confederate money for one dollar in coin.

After Early's defeat in the valley a dollar in gold could not be purchased for less than thirty dollars in paper. He says no one out of the Confederacy can have a correct idea of the general effects of the ravages of war, both as to agriculture and trade.

Michael N. Clunkey, formerly Postmaster of the United States House of Representatives, has recovered and been elected member of the Rebel Congress from the Memphis District.

The Yellow Fever in North Carolina.

NEW YORK, October 31.—We have received North Carolina dates to the 27th inst.

The late frost had materially checked the yellow fever, which is abating. Medical authorities say that it will not be safe for parties to return who have not been exposed to fever until the cold weather sets in permanently.

The reported death of Colonel Heaton and his son is incorrect. Both have recovered.

The number of deaths from fever will not exceed 2000, consisting mostly of citizens and refugees. The fever originated from a ship at the foot of Craven street, Newbern, which was filled up last June with manure and barrels of rotten meat.

The Vermont Bank Robbery.

MONTREAL, October 31.—The Confederate managers in the case of the St. Albans raiders, in the event of a decision being given by the Canadian Court to surrender up the raiders, intend appealing to a Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England.

It is reported that the United States Government has notified England of their intention to increase their armament on the lakes for the purpose of protecting the frontiers.

The Prize Steamer "Hope."

BOSTON, October 31.—The Rebel prize steamer *Hope* arrived at this port to-day, having been captured off Wilmington, N. C., on the 22d inst., by the United States steamer *Eolus*.

She was previously chased for several hours on the 20th, and in order to escape threw most of her cargo overboard. The cargo consisted of machinery, coffee, dry goods, &c.

The *Hope* is a vessel of 600 tons and 300-horse power. She was built at Liverpool last year, by Messrs. James Tingson & Co., and made one successful trip before being captured.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 31.—Flour has advanced 10c. for State; sales of 12,000 bbls. at $9 35@10 20 for State; $10 @10 25 for Ohio; and $11@15 for Southern. Wheat advanced 1@2c., with limited export sales. Corn firm; sales unimportant. Beef dull. Pork steady; sales of 900 bbls. at $38@38 12½. Lard firm at 20@22½c. Whisky dull. Gold is quoted at 224½.

NEW YORK, October 31.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 98½; Cumberland preferred, 82½; Illinois Central, 138½; ditto, bonds, 115½; Michigan Southern, 71½; New York Central, 122½; Reading, 102¾; Hudson River, 125¾; Canton Company, 54; Missouri 6s, 60½; Erie, 97½; Erie Year Certificates, 93½; Two-forties, 96; Five-twenty Coupons, 107¾; Coupon 6s, 105¾; Gold, 221½; since the Board, 220.

BALTIMORE, October 31.—Flour firm, Howard street superfine $11 06. Wheat has an advancing tendency. The market is active, and prices are 5@10c higher. Southern white $2 90@3; Kentucky white $2 90@3 00. Corn dull and heavy. Whisky dull.

THE STATUS OF COLORED PRISONERS OF WAR.

Correspondence Between Generals Grant and Lee.

The Richmond papers of the 28th publish a long correspondence between Generals Grant and Lee in reference to the treatment of the negro soldiers captured, particularly in regard to the negro prisoners placed at work on the fortifications at Richmond, in retaliation for which a number of Rebel officers were placed at work on the Dutch Gap canal, under fire of the Rebel batteries. General Lee desires to know whether the Union prisoners having been relieved from duty, the Rebel prisoners would be restored to the status of prisoners of war.

He goes on to define at length the policy of the Rebel Government in regard to negroes who may be captured. He says that free negroes, and those enlisted in free States, not owing service to citizens of the Confederacy, had been and would continue to be regarded and treated as prisoners of war. Those who had been captured in the Rebel States, or who had absconded, and either enlisted or been forced into the military service of the United States, when captured and identified by their former owners, are to be restored to them the same as any other private property recaptured.

He argues at length the constitutional status of slaves escaped or captured from Rebel citizens, and says "that the right of property in them is not impaired by such transfer, and is resumed upon their recapture." He refers to the doctrine held and enforced by the American Government in the Revolutionary War and in the last war with Great Britain, and says "that the Confederate Government will adhere to the same doctrine."

General Grant replies very briefly, declining to discuss the constitutional question, saying that he has nothing to do with that, but says "that every person who is mustered into the military service of the United States is entitled to protection, and when captured must receive the treatment due to prisoners of war," and "that in every case that comes to his knowledge of any different treatment being received by captured Union soldiers, whatever their color, retaliation will be made upon Rebel prisoners in our hands. As he understands from General Lee's communication that the prisoners referred to had been relieved from work upon the Rebel fortifications, he has directed the release of the Rebel prisoners at Dutch Gap From further labor."

SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

RUMORS OF A BATTLE.

Despatches from Hagerstown, dated at a quarter past 10 o'clock last night, state that firing in the direction of Sheridan's front was heard yesterday afternoon; but whether a fight was in progress or not, is not known.

Over two thousand refugees have come into General Sheridan's lines since the 19th of September, many of them bringing with them such of their property as they can carry. It is again said that Early has been superseded in command of the Rebels in the Shenandoah valley by Longstreet, and that reinforcements have reached them from Breckinridge, in West Virginia and East Tennessee.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judges Grier and Cadwalader.—The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company vs. Charles Morrison et al.

This case came up this morning for argument on bill and answer. The object of the bill filed is to compel the defendants to extinguish certain ground-rents, upon the payment of the principal thereof in legal tender notes of the United States.

The deeds stipulate for the extinguishment of the ground-rents upon the payment of the principal thereof in "lawful money of the United States of America." A tender was made by complainants of the principal sum of the ground-rents in question in legal tender notes, the acceptance of which was refused.

The object of this suit is to compel defendants to receive the notes and to execute deeds of extinguishment. The defendants are all aliens, residing in England, but are here represented by duly authorized agents or attorneys.

The principal of the ground-rents in question amounts to the sum of $200,000.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Ludlow.—John Hetzler vs. Joseph Bellas. Action on book account. Verdict for plaintiff, $53 98.

J. C. Fisher vs. Charles Boehme. An action under the landlord and tenant act of 1832, to recover possession of premises, No. 3 St. David street, and also rent in arrears. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Thompson.—Patrick Kelly, a blacksmith, who has a shop in Eighth street, above Brown, was being tried on an indictment charging him with receiving stolen property, knowing it to have been stolen.

It appeared in evidence that he purchased a lot of iron (about a ton), from one John Malhern, who represented himself to Thomas Potts, a dealer in iron in Second street, below Race, as the blacksmith of the Girard Avenue Railroad Company, and on their account bought the iron in question. He had, in fact, for some time been acting in that capacity, and Mr. Potts knew him as such. Instead, however, of applying the iron to the use of the company, he sold it to defendant for $200, its value being about $275.

Kelly knew Mulhern as the blacksmith of the Girard Avenue Company, and there was nothing to show that he had reason to suspect there was anything wrong about the matter. When he discovered the true state of the case he made every effort to arrest Mulhern, but without result, he having fled. On trial. District Attorney for the Commonwealth; Charles W. Brooke for defendant.

PARADE OF THE CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.—This organization intend making a parade on Thanksgiving Day. The following route has been agreed upon:—Line to move at 12 o'clock. Form on York avenue, right resting on Callowhill, countermarch up York avenue to Fifth, up Fifth to Girard avenue, up Girard avenue to Seventh, down Seventh to Brown, up Brown to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Third, down Third to Spruce, down Spruce to Second down Second to Christian, up Christian to Fourth up Fourth to Catharine, up Catharine to Fifth, up Fifth to Pine, up Pine to Seventh, up Seventh to Washington Square and dismiss.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD MEETING.—At the headquarters of the Lincoln and Johnson Campaign Club, Market, above Thirty-third street, this evening, a Union meeting will be held. Addresses will be delivered by Mr. Amos B. Keith, N. R. Richardson, Esq., and Thomas J. Worrell, Esq.

DIED.

WOOD.—On the 29th instant, ELIZABETH K., wife of John Wood, in the 42d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her husband, Conshohocken, on Tuesday, November 1st, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Montgomery Cemetery.

COAL AT FIRST COST.

Cost Price to Stockholders $7 00 per Ton.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

COAL OF BEST QUALITY.

SHARES, each entitling to ONE AND A HALF TONS, at first cost, EVERY YEAR for TWENTY YEARS, and CASH DIVIDENDS of profits from the sale of all surplus Coal, may now be obtained at $10 00, payable half on subscribing and half on January 5 next, of the MUFUAL

BEAR MOUNTAIN FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY,

Office 121 S. THIRD Street,

(OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.)

Stock Capital, $500,000, in 62,500 Shares.

Reserved Working Capital, 12,500 Shares.

Subscriptions of 4 shares, $38; of 10 shares, $90; of 20 shares, $170; of 50 shares, $425; of 100 shares, $825; of 250 shares, $2000.

Each share entitles the holder to receive, every year, one-third a half ton of coal at cost, for 20 years, and Cash Dividends every 6 months, of the profits from the sale of all surplus coal.

Stockholders who do not want any coal may have their proportion of coal sold by the Company, for their especial benefit, the profits being paid over to them, independent of the regular cash dividends, to which they are also entitled.

The Company possess large and well-built COAL WORKS, at DONALDSON (near Tremont), Schuylkill county, with extensive Mining and Timber Rights, an excellent Double Breaker, Slope Works, large Steam Engines, Railroads, and all other Machinery and Apparatus, in full operation, capable of mining 96,000 tons, to be extended to 180,000 tons per year.

The Coal is of the best quality, chiefly of the Black Heath and Primrose Veins, which, with several other valuable Coal Veins, extend within the lines of the Company for nearly two miles in length.

A branch of the Reading Railroad extends to the mines of the Company, over which the Coal is daily sent to market.

Stockholders may order their Coal in any of the usual sizes, viz.—Lump Coal, Broken, Egg, Stove, or Nut Coal, all at the present cost price of $7 00 per ton, delivered at the house, within the usual distances of the Company's Coal Yards, in the Northern, Middle, and Southern portions of the city.

The Company and all its Mining Works are clear of debt, and all operations are carried on on the cash principle.

For Circulars and Subscriptions apply at the

Office, No. 121 S. THIRD Street, 2d Floor,

(OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM SCHMOLE, PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM FORD, ROBERT P. KING,
D. H. WOLFE, H. SCHMOLE.

10-31 A. B. JARDEN, SECRETARY.

PETROLEUM

OIL STOCKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED

HAS FOR SALE, and will pay particular attention to the purchase of all the desirable and regular dividend-paying

PETROLEUM STOCKS,

Such as the NOBLE AND DELAMATER, DALZELL, McELHENY, McCLINTOCKVILLE, of Philadelphia, and GERMANIA, HIGHGATE, and KNICKERBOCKER, of New York.

JOHN PONDIR,

No. 30 PINE STREET, Room 6.

10-29-1m New York.

FIFTH EDITION

TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.

DOINGS OF REBEL FORREST.

HE INTENDS TO ATTACK PADUCAH.

Rebel Movements and Rumors

LOUISVILLE, October 31.—The *Journal* says, a despatch received at the Headquarters at Nashville, from Clarksville, Tennessee, states that Lieutenant-Colonel Firth at Fort Donnilson reports that a part of Forrest's command, with three guns, sunk a steamer and barge loaded with army clothing, at Fort Herman, on the Tennessee river, on Saturday.

The same despatch mentions that Captain Cutter, with twenty-five men, the same day attacked and drove across the river sixty of Colonel Malone's Rebel Cavalry, killing two and wounding eight.

It is rumored that three hundred Rebels are threatening an attack on Pine Bluff on the Tennessee river.

The *Democrat* learns that on General Meredith's return to Paducah, on Wednesday, he received despatches from General Sherman and from Columbus, stating that Forrest intended to attack Paducah, and was menacing Columbus.

Scouts and deserters reported a large number of Rebels passing Dresden, Linton, Lexington, Shanty, and McSellersville. At the latter place heavy supplies were being accumulated.

All of these places are within fifty miles of Mayfield. Forrest is also known to have been at Jackson with several thousand men. The danger being imminent, on Wednesday night the cavalry was safely withdrawn from Mayfield.

The same night business men were advised to pack up their stocks, and place them abroad the steamers, which were detained for that purpose. On the 27th scouts reported a Rebel force within sixteen miles of the city, since which time no intelligence of their movements has been received.

Every business house is closed and the goods removed to a place of safety. Business of every kind is suspended, and everything is prepared to give Forrest a warm reception. General Meredith will undoubtedly hold the place.

Buford's headquarters are at Shady Grove. He has eight regiments and three battalions, and a battery of Dahlgren guns. Orders were issued for a concentration of the force on the Tennessee line, and to prepare for a march on Paducah. Forrest, Chalmers, and Buford are all in command.

On Thursday a dash was made upon Johnsonville, and sixty head of cattle were captured.

Yesterday's Nashville *Union* contains the following:—

"A rumor was in circulation yesterday that Atlanta had been evacuated. We are authorized to deny this absurd statement. The place is not even in the slightest danger. There can be but little doubt of the fact that Hood's army was, a day or two since, near the Tennessee river, but the Rebel leader hesitates to attempt a crossing. The news comes through refugees, and is very contradictory and confused."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Latest Army News—Arrival of Governor Seymour's Commissioners—They Will Have an Interview with the President To-morrow.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—No later news has been received from any of our armies than previously published. The last heard from Sherman, officially, was that he could and would hold Atlanta.

The Commissioners appointed by Governor Seymour to come here and investigate the recent arrest of the New York State Agents, arrived here this morning, but will not have an interview with the President before to-morrow.

John Wilson, of Iowa, was made Third Auditor to-day.

Hon. Thomas A. Scott is in town.

LINCOLN CALLS FOR MORE MEN! Come TO-NIGHT in FRONT Street, below South, and be instructed how to save the Union by a bloodless victory. Patriotic music will be discoursed by Bayley's Band. It*

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL, PHILADELPHIA, October 31, 1864.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of October, 1864, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES GAS WORKS, AND TO CREATE A LOAN THEREFOR,"

is hereby published for public information.

WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To take Possession of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and to create a loan therefor.

SECTION 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain—That the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, are hereby authorized to take possession of the Works of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, so soon after the first day of July, 1865, as can be in accordance with the terms of an Act approved April 1, 1859. [P. L. 264.]

SECTION 2. That for the purpose of enabling the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to take possession of the Gas Works authorized by the first section hereof, the Mayor of the city is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the city, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, such sums of money as the Trustees may require, not exceeding fourteen hundred dollars; and to the loan requiring the payment of any money thereof the City Treasurer is hereby directed on the requisition of the Trustees to issue certificates of the loan of the City of Philadelphia, in such amounts and to such parties as they shall designate not exceeding said sum.

Said loan to be used for the conversion of the stock of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and the principal thereof to be paid out of the proceeds of fifteen years from the date of such conversion, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof. The certificates of said loan shall be in the usual form in which particulars hereinbefore have been issued on the requisitions of said Trustees, and shall be transferable at the office of the City Treasurer.

SECTION 3. That the said Trustees shall set apart out of the profits of said Gas Works the sum of twelve per cent. per annum on the amount received by virtue of this ordinance, for the purpose of paying the interest thereon, and for reimbursing the principal thereof, when the same shall be payable; and on or before the thirty-first day of December and the thirtieth day of June in every year, until the said loan is redeemed, the sum of six per centum on the sum out of said loan shall be paid by the said Trustees to the City Treasurer, who shall apply the per centum thereof to the payment of the interest on said loan, as the same may fall due, and to no other purpose, and the remaining three per centum shall be paid over by the said Trustees to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who shall invest the same and its accumulations in the loans to the said Gas Works, or in any other loans of the City of Philadelphia, as a sinking fund, which is hereby constituted for the repayment of said loan; and any surplus remaining, after the payment of said loan, shall be applied by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund towards the extinguishment of the other loans to the said Gas Works, if any, otherwise for the funded debt of the City of Philadelphia.

SECTION 4. Upon taking possession of the works, plans, &c., conveyed under authority of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the Trustees of the Gas Works to make a detailed report to Councils of the property, real and personal, so conveyed, and its assessed value; and the said Trustees shall have, with respect to said works, pipes, &c., the same powers and authority in all respects as they now have, or hereafter may have, with respect to the works already intrusted to their care.

SECTION 5. For the purpose of enabling the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to carry out the various trusts confided to them by Ordinances of Councils, and to increase, extend, assist, and improve in the most economical manner the pipes, meters, and works under their care, so as to meet the increasing wants of the citizens for gas light, the said Trustees are hereby authorized and required so to regulate the price of gas and the several gradients of its manufacture as may from time to time be necessary; the said price of gas to be the same in all the Wards of the City supplied by the Gas Works under the control of the Trustees.

SECTION 6. Anything in any other ordinance contrary to this ordinance is hereby repealed.

RESOLUTION,

Directing the Clerk of Common Council to Publish a Loan Bill.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers, daily, for one weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council at a stated meeting thereof, held on the 27th day of October, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to take possession of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and to create a loan therefor" and the said Clerk at the stated meeting of Councils next after the expiration of four weeks from the said publication, shall present to Councils one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 10-31-4w

JACKSON'S RESTAURANT, Southeast corner SIXTH and ARCH Streets.

FROM A PATRON.

While roley bipeds shout for Abe or Mac,
Be mine the task to praise a well-cook'd snack;
And point each suffering pilgrim to the place
Where Jackson greets his guests with jocund face.

There, wiser mortals meet do congregate,
To test the merits of a stew or steak;
Or quaff his liquors rare, and sparkling ale,
Or what you will—there's no such word as fail!

Remember JACKSON'S, SIXTH and ARCH. 10-29-6t

NEW CASH DRUG HOUSE.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL,

No. 119 Market Street

BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.

C. W. WRIGHT. F. B. SIDDALL.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first class goods can be sold.

PURE ESSENTIAL OILS

For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.

Concentrated Essences, Medicinal Fluid Extracts, Ammoniated Tinctures, Elixirs, Acids, Alkalies, Oil of Vitriol, Ammonia, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.

PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE,

Ground expressly for our sales, and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.

Also, *INDIGO, SAL SODA, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.*

Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special Assistants will be furnished when requested.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
9-27-1y No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

GODFARD & CO.,

APOTHECARIES,

Dealers in the

Drugs,
Perfumery,
Toilet Articles,
and Specialties.

BRANDIES, WINES, &c., sold only for Medicinal purposes. (10-8-1m

No. 1228 CHESNUT STREET.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 311 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10-6t

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.

Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my26-1y

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.—This exquisite Cosmetic has no equal for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is prepared from pure white wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, fair, smooth, and transparent. It is most soothing after shaving, cures chapped hands and lips, removes pimples, blotches, tan, freckles, or sunburn and imparts a pearly tint to the face, neck, and arms. Price 25, 50, and 75 cents. HUNT & CO., No. 103 S. SEVENTH Street, and No. 61 S. EIGHTH Street. 10-8-3m

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause lovelorn sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!

If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with rich hero's bed to wed;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH!

If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing life as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to *heaven*—HEALTH!

If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish *all three*.

Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prized for every duty.

By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. and-tf

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS FOR FEMALES, Infallible in correcting, regulating, and removing all obstructions from whatever causes, and always successful as a preventive.

These Pills are nothing new, and have been used by the Doctor for many years, both in France and America, with unparalleled success in every case; and he is urged by many thousand ladies who have used them, to make the Pills public, for the alleviation of those suffering from any irregularities whatever, as well as to prevent an increase of family where health will not permit it. Females peculiarly situated, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these pills while in that condition, as the proprietor assumes no responsibility after the above admonition, although their mildness would prevent any mischief to health, otherwise the Pills are recommended. Full and explicit directions accompanying each box.

Price $1, or six boxes for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by the following Druggists:—

Elliott, White & Co., No. 58 N. Fourth street.
Wright & Siddall, No. 119 Market street.
A. B. Marshall, corner of Thirteenth and Market streets.
Zeigler & Smith, corner of Second and Green streets.
Dyott & Co., No. 232 N. Second street.
Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, and
S. C. Delneour, Camden.
At retail by all druggists.

Ladies, by sending ONE DOLLAR to either agent, can have the PILLS SENT CONFIDENTIALLY, By mail, to any part of the city or country, free of postage.

S. D. HOWE,
9-22-2m No. 245 W. THIRTY-SIXTH Street, N. Y.

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOTTET, Eleve de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching pants from one to five inches. No. 726 RACE Street, Branch No. 209 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. au5-3m

SHIPPING.

REOPENING

OF THE

OUTSIDE LINE OF STEAMERS

TO

NEW YORK.

THE COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMERS,

F. C. KNIGHT, Captain Gallagher,
JOHN GIBSON, Captain Bowen,

Will make a regular tri-weekly line, commencing

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1864,

LEAVING PHILADELPHIA EVERY

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY,

From the Company's wharf, first above Race street,

AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

And from New York, Pier 11, North river, on same days,

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

These new and substantial steamers were built expressly for this route.

Freight received daily, handled in the most careful manner, and delivered with the utmost despatch.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAM J. TAYLOR & CO.,

No. 240 S. WHARVES, PHILADELPHIA, and

10-27-tf PIER 11, NORTH RIVER, NEW YORK.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor.—The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, October 29.
GLASGOW, Saturday, November 5.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday, November 12.

And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$150 00 Steerage.....$60 00
First Cabin to London 150 00 Steerage to London.... 65 00
First Cabin to Paris.. 190 00 Steerage to Paris..... 80 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 150 00 Steerage to Hamburg. 74 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $130, $170, $210. Steerage from Liverpool and Queenstown, $70. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA Steamship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first wharf above PINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston. From first wharf above PINE Street, on Saturday, October 29, 1864.

The steamship NORMAN, Baker, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston, on Saturday, October 29, at 10 A. M.

These new and substantial steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays.

Insurances effected at one-half the premium charged on sale vessels.

Freights taken at fair rates.

Shippers are requested to send Ship Receipts and Bills Lading with their goods.

For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations) apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO.,
10-1-tf No. 362 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY, November 15.—The British ship PHILADELPHIA, Captain C. F. Pool, will sail as above. For freight or passage apply to THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO.,
10-26 No. 101 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 128 DELAWARE Avenue.